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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

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IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Sept. 1898.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
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MARIA VALERIE	A. Feliner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.

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CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898,
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898,
SALAZIE	4,255	X	27th Sep. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	28th July.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th July, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 28th July, calling at Karrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 29th July, calling at Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 28th July, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S.S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 28th July, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th August, for Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa and Lamoo in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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SOUL OF LILITH,
Marie Corelli.
CORLEONE,
Marion Crawford.
THE STANDARD BEARER,
S. R. Crockett.
THE HOUSE OF MYSTERY,
Richard Marsh.
THE TRAGEDY OF THE KOROSKO,
Conan Doyle.
SHREWSBURY,
Stanley Weyman.
MY THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL RECOLLECTIONS,
Emily Soldene.
THE KING WITH TWO FACES.
M. B. Coleridge.
RODNEY STONE
Conan Doyle.
LAZARUS,
Lucas Cleeve.
A DAUGHTER OF ALOUETTE,
M. A. Owen.
THE HERB MOON,
John Oliver Hobbes.
THE GIRLS AT THE GRANGE,
Florence Warden.
UNCLE BERNAC,
Conan Doyle.
SIMON DALE,
Anthony Hope.
GOD FORSAKEN,
Frederick Breton.
HILDA STRAFFORD,
Beatrice Warden.
PAUL BEECK,
M. McD. Bodkin.
HELBECK OF BANNISDALE,
Mrs. Humphry Ward.
EVELYN INNES.
George Moore.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

DR. A. D. MODY will be in attendance from TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at HIS DISPENSARY, at Grant Road, from 11 to 1 P.M. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.
Health Department, 23rd July, 1898.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon an ASSISTANT SURVEYOR.

Applicants must be able to use the sextant with precision, must write a neat hand and have had a nautical education and must possess some knowledge of Marine Surveying.

Salary Rs. 100 rising by five annual increments to Rs. 200 a month, with a subsistence allowance of Rs. 60 a month.

Applications, with COPIES of testimonials of personal character and qualifications, should be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 21st August, 1898.

G. C. KYNOCH,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, the 15th July, 1898.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th July, 1898, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1898.
2nd.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one, who is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th July, to 13th August, 1898, both days inclusive.

AND NOTICE is also hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 30th July, 1898, at 2-15 P.M., immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting is over to transact the business notified to Members per separate Circular posted to them.

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of ANNUNDRAO NARAYEN MOIRWALLA, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

LAKSHUMIBAI, widow of the said deceased, on behalf of SOORYAKUNT ANUNDRAO and CHUNDRAKUNT ANUNDRAO, as the minor Sons of the deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 19th day of July, 1898.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BARGAIN.—Our pure White China TEA-SET, 40 pieces, original price Rs. 9-14, now only Rs. 6-14 on account of Sale. Great Reduction at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, etc. A new stock just to hand.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

COTTAGE PIANO (English made and a SYMPATHETIC PIANO, specially built for India. Excellent order. Offered CHEAP. PIANOFORTE DEPOT, OPP. Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

"SANTALINE."—A Scientific preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. This always succeeds well, after the failure of Matico, Cubeb, and other such Remedies.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, 30, Medows Street, Fort.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

RECEIVED French Lever Clocks 6 in. dial, round, suitable for Engine Rooms and Steamers, Rs. 15 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, by a European firm a SALESMAN, for Manchester, Glasgow, Continental and Sundry Goods. None but those having previous experience need apply with testimonials to "A.B.C.," care of this paper.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOGRAPHY.—With a view to further popularize our work in this City we are now prepared to take Public and Official Groups, in fact all out-door work at very reasonable Rates. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, RAJA DEEN DOYAL AND SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is an effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, containing the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known Masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curriumbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-14-2-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—AXMINSTER PILE CARPETS. These Luxurious Carpets are made seamless with handsome borders, are rich and velvety and unequalled for durability.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

ELYSIAN HALL, Military Square, Nos. 17, 19, 21, Fort. A fine Dining House. Undertakes sending meals to offices or private houses. Pastry, Iced Puddings to order; also Iced fresh meat, fish, fruits, &c., in and out of Bombay. Charges very moderate.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 25th instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1898.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, July 7th, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 21st instant, to Thursday, the 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, July 7th, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 P.M., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. F. C. Macrae and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, July 7th, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.—From 1st proximo, INTEREST on DEPOSITS will be allowed at the Rate of THREE PER CENT per Annum.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th July, 1898.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

NOTICE.
No. 1624 OF 1898-99.

THE COUPES which have been selected for exploitation during the coming fuel year commencing 1st October 1898, and ending 30th September 1899, in the undermentioned Divisions will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the respective Divisional Forest Officers, at the places and on the dates noted against each.

Name of Division.	By whom to be sold.	Place of sale.	Date on which sale will commence.
Jenuck.....	Divisional Forest Officer, Jenuck	Karachi ...	8th August 1898, at 12 noon, local time.
Naushahro	Do Naushahro ...	Hyderabad.	15th August 1898, at 12 noon, Madras time.
Hydrabad,	Do Hyderabad..	Hyderabad.	22nd August 1898, at 12 noon, Madras time.
Sukkur ..	Do Sukkur.....	Sukkur ..	29th August 1898, at 12 noon, Madras time.

2. These coupes have been marked out on the ground and can be seen by intending purchasers on application to the Range Forest Officers concerned or to the Sub-Ranger or the Forest Guard in charge of the beat. Printed forms of agreement as well as of the list of coupes can be obtained from the office of the Undersigned or from that of any of the Divisional Forest Officers named above on payment of annas eight for a copy of both the documents. From these Officers the sale terms which will be required to sign and abide by can also be ascertained.

F. R. DASAI,
Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle.
Karachi, 5th July, 1898.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI & KANGRA TEAS.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—K. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Deposits Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. No Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone. All necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Allinace Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG
RANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. A. F. Vieyra, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. J. F. MENDONCA the following jewellery, viz.:—

Gold bangles, bracelets, brooches and earrings set with pearls, neckchains, necklace and neckchain with pearls, gold flowers, head ornaments set with pearls, Albert, &c.
The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. the effects of the late Kassibai, woman, consisting of gold vallas, sari, patli, chandankore, vijaytik, patli, pearl nosering, silver ornaments, wearing apparel, copper and brass utensils, &c.
The effects of the late Mr. Madhavrao Vishnoo Failke, consisting of pictures, brass and copper utensils, clocks, lamps, &c.
The effects of the late Mr. DAVID CHRISTIE, consisting of one canvas boat and one jolly boat.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany semi-grand piano by John Broadwood.
30 cases each 10 dozen scented oil.
Household furniture, such as sofas, easy chairs, tables, teapoys, hat and book stands, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, iron safe, chest of drawers.
8 bales blue facing paper, 20 by 30.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Motilal Prajee and Tribhowandas Mooldhand—
77 packages grey dhoties, of various widths and lengths.
12 cases white dhoties, of various widths and lengths.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases henks, 28 to 52 counts, 32 to 72 inches.

AT 2 p.m.

3 new pneumatic tyred Gent's bicycles.
1 second-hand landau.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built office-shigram.
1 dog-cart with hood.
1 second-hand victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 240 of 1896.

Jugmohandas Laxmidas .....Plaintiff
vs.
Kursondas Laxmidas.....Defendant.

Pursuant to the consent decree, dated the 8th day of September, 1896, passed in the above Suit, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property situated at Bhuleshwar Main Road, at 4 p.m., THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th day of July, 1898.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing on the fazundari land, whereof Pultajee Sacajee is the fazundar, situate on the Bhuleshwar Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward, as No. 132, and new No. 3070, Street Nos. 47, 48, and containing by admeasurement 83 516 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows. On the east by a sweepers' passage or gully, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Makundas Valubhdas, and on the south by the property of Sonar Sadanand Trimbuneskjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, attorneys for the defendant Laxmidas Laxmidas, at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, to Mr. Furdoonjee P. Pavri, attorney for the plaintiff Jugmohandas Laxmidas at his office No 44, Tamarind Lane, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT RIPON ROAD, CAMATIPURA AND DELISLE ROAD.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable properties on the respective premises on the days and at the times hereinafter mentioned by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Thackersey Rowji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Maniar Fatehbhai Allubhai and Maniar Mahomedaly Currimbhai, pursuant to

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.
LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurances issued at moderate rates.
9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.
The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM
ESTABLISHED 1848. LIFE OFFICE.
CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.
ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.
There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.
Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Propectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.
WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold.	Silver.	Steel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	14
Soiders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.
Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION NO. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	No.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. | 1 bon. |	1,275
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial	10,000 | 15,000	100	100 | 75	8 p.c.	115
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Asia	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	203
Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Bombay City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	185
Broach Cotton Manfg. Co. Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg. Co. Ltd	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
French	150	8,500	500	*25+80	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvdRs30	490
Hugoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvdRs10	150
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 40	480
Maharmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mofussil Co.	300	500	500	53	70
Mofussil Co.	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	370
Munmar M	100	250	a.	15	220
New Berar	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs45	575
New Indian Co., Ld.	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	167½
Prince of Wales. Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	[illegible]	20	400xd
Sassoon	500	500	7	0	370
Sind and Punjab Co.	380	500	500	20	585
Sorab Woollen Mills	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	400	2,000	750	50	490
Volkart	210	250	250	Nil.	75
	37	200	all	12	200xd
		500		d u 65	1,070

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	127
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,550
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,410
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	...	53
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	570
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	163
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	125
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	470
Soondy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treasurer & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,030xd
Tuckey & Co.	1,500	100	100	150	
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	32

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad advance	700	1,000	900	Nil	75
Anglo-Indian	1,500	1,100	all	...	440
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld	1,345	...	00	Nil	41
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	318	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bombay Unified	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	600
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	590
Britannia Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Central India	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	575
China Mills Co, Ld.	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,790
City of Bombay	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	660
Colaba	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	880
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	625
Dharamsi & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	470
Doorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	880
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	470
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dinshaw Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	510
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	700
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bailoncha	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	410
Indian Manfg. Co.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	980
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	205
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	750	1,500	900	dvdRs.30	800
Khanga un Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	825xd
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	635
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Maharukh Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	3,475
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Manbooh Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,290
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	95
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	197
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 525
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	[illegible]s. 20	350
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	270
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1,075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	750
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahrattas	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	610
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5	0 dvdRs.15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venkatesh Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	600
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	5 pr. ct.	2,600
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New 313 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	209
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	570
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	...	200	...	4 pr. ct.	205

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 3-1m., 2-52a. Low water, 8-28m., 9-17a.
Wilson Philological Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, University Hall, 5-15 p.m.,
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.,

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Indus, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m., on Wednesday.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a match this evening against the Shropshire L. I., to commence at 5-30. The following will represent the Gymkhana:—Full back—Kemp; 3-4 backs—Vines, Thornton, Sikene, and Tosh; 1-2 backs—Williamson and Hart; Forwards—Moore, Christie, Edie, Huddleston, Thomas, Turner, Murray and Economo.

BURGLARY AT BHINDY BAZAAR ROAD.—Vithaldas Chunilal, a Bania, residing at Bhuleshwar, and having his shop at Bhindy Bazaar Road, reported to the police yesterday morning that sometime during the previous night his place of business was broken into by wrenching the lock off the door at the rear of the premises, and gold and silver embroidery and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 704, were stolen. The police are investigating the matter.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played by the band of the 25th Bombay Rifles, at the Bombay Royal Yacht Club, under the direction of Herr C. Fredills, at 5-45 p.m (weather permitting):—

Grand Processional March	The Silver Trumpets.
Overture	Mirella ..... Gounod.
Valse	Farewell ..... Kelle.
Canto	Funicali Funicula ..... Denza.
Selection	Barbe Bleue ..... Offenback.
Baru Dance	Popcorn ..... Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHEATING AND CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Cursetji Cowasji Bharucha, charged Nusserwanji Rustomji Doctor with cheating and criminal breach of trust, in respect of a sum of Rs. 400 on 16th November, 1897. Mr. R. B. Paymaster, pleader, prosecuted. It appeared from the evidence that the accused obtained money from the complainant under the pretence that he would appoint him as his assistant in an insurance business at Kathiawar. The magistrate having framed a charge, the accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 500, in default of payment of which he was ordered to undergo a further period of imprisonment for six months.

VALIDITY OF A NOTICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, the question of the validity of the notices served by the Health Department on Mr. K. R. Cama, Secretary of the Colaba Land Company, and Mr. Nusserwanji Byramji Mistri, lesee of land owned by the company, was argued. The matter has been reported. Mr. Crawford, solicitor to the Municipality, appeared in support of the notice. Mr. Hormusji M. Chichgar, solicitor, who represented the company, and Mr. Roughton, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Mistri, opposed it. The magistrate held that the owners of the land, the lesee, and the occupiers, who are the "gawlis," were liable to answer for the nuisance caused by the buffaloes on the land. He also held that the notices served on the parties were defective in law, and proper notices should be issued and served on them.

DEATH FROM TAKING "ROUGH-ON-RATS."—Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Wassontrao Vinayak, a Hindu boy, aged eighteen months, son of one Vinayak Balkrishna, residing with his mother, a widow, at Carpenter Street. On Friday morning, the deceased, while playing in the front room, picked up a box containing "rough-on-rats," which had been kept in a cupboard along with his toys, and swallowed a portion of its contents. Shortly after the mother, who had been engaged in cooking, came into the drawing-room to look after the deceased, and found him playing with the box and his hands and lips covered with the powder. The mother wiped off the mouth and hands and gave the boy some tea. In about half-an-hour deceased commenced vomiting, when the mother, on the advice of some of the neighbours, took him to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The house-surgeon was of opinion that death was due to arsenic poisoning the result of having taken some rough-on-rats. The jury brought in a verdict accordingly.

A QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gannon charged three Ghattis, three Bohris, and a Hindu woman, named Vani, with housebreaking and theft of property of the value of Rs. 1,950. Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, who defended the accused Vani, raised a point of law to the effect, whether a Presidency Magistrate in Bombay had power to remand an accused person in police custody. Mr. Sealy contended that the magistrate had no such power. Section 167 was the only section of Criminal Procedure Code which entitled the magistrate to remand an accused person in such custody as he thought fit, but that section did not apply to a Presidency Magistrate. It applied to the mofussil police only, because it formed part of a chapter relating to investigation of cases by the mofussil police. Mr. Dastur having drawn Mr. Sealy's attention to section 344 of the code, Mr. Sealy argued that if the legislature had intended to confer the power of remanding an accused person in custody under that section, it would have done so in the same express and explicit manner as in the section 167. But as it was not so expressly conferred, the inference was that it was never intended to be conferred. The words in section 344, "remand by a warrant," were fatal to the remand under police custody. The magistrate inquired whether lock-up on the ground floor of the court premises was in the custody of the court or in that of the police. Mr. Sealy submitted that the lock-up was in police custody, for, as a matter of fact, interviews with the persons under custody there were obtained not by the permission of the magistrate, but by that of the police. It followed, therefore, that the prevalent practice of remanding persons in the lock-up downstairs was illegal. The magistrate ordered that in future all accused persons should be remanded to jail.

RIPON MUSIC CLUB.—Mr. Nusserwanji Rustamji Vatcha, one of the chief proprietors of this popular club, gave, on Friday night, at the Gaiety Theatre, a representation of a comedy in three acts entitled, "My Grand-father's Will," under the patronage and in the presence of Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal. Almost all the seats in the house were taken up days previous to the performance; and though the weather was most unfavourable, the popularity of the play and of the amateurs attracted a large number of Parsi ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Vatcha every year provides for the public of Bombay a concert and a theatrical representation, which are well patronized by the lovers of music and the dramatic art. The scene is laid in Surat on the banks of the Tapti River, and the plot is well suited to the Surtis and their domestic surroundings. It discloses the cunning devices of guardians and trustees of youthful and wealthing heirs, who involve them in questionable matrimonial alliances, and attempt to appropriate the major portion of their inheritance for their own purposes. Miss Dhun (H. A. Karani), the heiress to a fortune amounting to more than ten lakhs of rupees, is to be married to Shavaksha (F. J. Mukati); but the device of the trustee, Maneksha (D. Mody), is frustrated, and after all the wedding takes place between Dhun and the youth of her choice, Jamshed (P. M. Marker). The actors acquitted themselves in a creditable manner, and sang the songs allotted to them in a clear and pleasing voice, eliciting the applause of the audience and two or three of them were encored. The sining of Mr. H. S. Mistree and Mr. H. A. Karani, and the acting of Mr. F. K. Daji, Mr. P. M. Marker, Mr. D. H. Mody, and Bhamo Lalo (Mr. P. R. Dubash) attracted special attention. After the second act, Mr. Vatcha stepped forward, and standing before the patron, Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, garlanded him and presented a magnificient bouquet, accompanying the present with a few appropriate words, thanking him for his kind patronage and presence. Mr. Goverdhandas expressed his great pleasure in having witnessed the performance, which he pronounced to be a considerable success, which did credit to Mr. Vatcha and his young co-adjutors. Mr. R. F. Wadia then presented to Mr. Vatcha a beautiful bouquet and thanked him, on behalf of the club, for the great trouble and interest he takes in the welfare of the club. There was a string band in attendance, which played at convenient intervals. The performance was brought to a close soon after midnight. The proceeds will be distributed among those young men who took part in the concert and the performance on another occasion.

A BOY named T. Bainbridge, fell into a burning coke oven at East Heaton Colliery, near Seaham Harbour, and was completely cremated. The Rev. Canon Burnet, vicar of the parish, performed the burial service at the coke oven where the fatality occurred.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrups. Sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 3d. per bottle. apl

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	3	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi, and Dongri	3	7	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbarwada	3	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	0	1
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	*1	2	10
Total	13	14	83
Same date last year	1	4	103

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	1	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	1	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	2	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	8
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	7
Hospitals	*1	3	3
Total	10	8	96
Total plague deaths to date	30,726	26,356	
Same date last year	0	0	105

* Sent by Medical Officer, Bandra Causeway, on the 21st instant while coming from Danda via Causeway; attacked at Danda 6 days ago.

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 23rd July:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	279	245	14*
Fresh cases	0	0	
Total	279	245	11

*3 recovered, discharged well.

* Arrived ill from Bhiwnd and went to Adamjee Peerbhoy Hospital direct.

Lieutenant J. H. Keogh, R. A., 28th Company, Southern Division, R. A., has been posted under the orders of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, for plague duty.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Thursday was, four while on the same date last year it was also four. At Varkood there have been no deaths among Mahomedans, but a few among the machis.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Friday was one, while on the same date last year it was four. At Varkoond there were three deaths and five attacks from plague. There has been a most welcome fall of seven inches of rain within 12 hours since 3 o'clock of this morning, and it will not only enable transplantations to be carried on, but is expected to wash away the germs of plague.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

WEDNESDAY'S STATISTICS.

NOT a single case in any part of the town was reported at the Health Office up to Wednesday evning

OPENING OF A HOSPITAL BY SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

His Honor Sir John Woodburn opened the plague hospital of Ward 13 at 109, Jaun Bazar Street, on Wednesday evening. The building is a two-storeyed one and is particularly commodious, bright, and airy. Downstairs are the female ward and dispensary, while the male ward is upstairs. Each ward contains at present six beds which, however, can be augmented should occasion arise, and both wards are fitted up with the latest requirements. Dr. Manna has been appointed in charge of the hospital, and there are two European nurses who have been provided with quarters on the upper floor. Shortly after five o'clock his Honor Sir John Woodburn, accompanied by Mr. A. T. Gayer, Private Secretary, arrived, and was received by Dr. Conuley, President of the Vigilance Committee of Ward 13, and the following members of the Committee:—Baboo Mohini Mohan Chatterjee, Secretary, Baboo Benode Behari Banerjee, Joint Secretary, Maulvi Mahomed Madinullah, Assistant Secretary, Baboo Chandi Charan Chaudhari, Treasurer, Shamsul Ulama, Maulvi Ahmad, Joint Treasurer, Dr. R. A. Manna, Maulvi Saddat Husain, Hajji Mahomed Abdullah Munshi Asmat Ali, Munshi Asghar Ali, Munshi Hamidullah, Mouivi Ubaidul Bari, and the Rev. W. H. Hart. There were also present Mr. R. T. Greer, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation and Dr. Clemow, District Medical Officer. His Honor was shown by Dr. Comley and the members of the committee all over the building and expressed himself very pleased with what he saw. Before leaving the Lieutenant-Governor made the following remark in the visitors' book:—"I have had great pleasure in opening this ward hospital this afternoon, and in informing myself of the admirable arrangements the Committee have made for the comfort of possible patients. Some simple and cheap but thoroughly wholesome arrangements are all that are necessary in these hospitals, and I hope that the excellent example set in this ward will be rapidly followed in every one of its neighbours which has not yet got its hospitals ready." His Honor and Mr. Gayer then left. Inspectors Oakley and Lasbury, of the Fenwick Bazaar thanna, were in attendance, and under their supervision the police arrangements were admirable. As His Honor was entering his carriage he told the crowd of natives assembled outside not to be afraid as the bemari would not come here.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE COMPETITION.

CALCUTTA RANGERS VS. CALCUTTA.

THE second meeting of these teams in this competition attracted a large concourse of spectators to the ground of the Calcutta Rangers on Wednesday evening, and after a close and exciting contest, the home team won by three goals to two. Luckily the rain held off, and one of the most interesting matches was witnessed. In spite of the gruelling the Calcutta Rangers had received on the day previous when they met the Dalhousie, in the Shield match, they were in excellent fettle, and played a dashing game, while their opponents did not appear to be quite in form in the first half, but put on steam after the interval. In the first half, the Calcutta Rangers scored a couple of points, and on crossing ends, added their final point. Calcutta were unlucky in not scoring in the first half, the splendid goal-keeping of Hodges frustrating all attempts in this direction. They notched both their points in the second half, and at the final stage of the game hard pressed their antagonists. Calcutta played up in fine style after the home team had added their third point. Unluckily for the visitors, Harris, their useful back, was disabled, having been compelled to retire in the first half. Calcutta was thus handicapped. Hill, the Rangers centre forward, played a brilliant game, and Hilton, Sullivan and Powell are deserving of special mention for their play. The last named distinguished himself, his pretty centres calling for the repeated applause. For the Calcutta, Jacob, Mercer, Beadal, E. Watson and Winbush rendered efficient service. The home team were also unlucky in having one of their backs injured, Griffiths but he did not retire.

The Calcutta Rangers kicked off from the north end, and Calcutta soon assumed the aggressive, but Hodges was on the alert, and stopped more than one nasty shot. The home team attacked in return, and after the ball had travelled in alternate territory for some time, the shooting of both teams being somewhat erratic, the home team made an opening by good play on the part of Hill, Hilton, and Powell, and Sullivan shot the first goal amid applause. The Calcutta forwards Mercer, Meugens, and Beadel broke away, and went near scoring, but the play was retransferred by the half-backs, and once more the Calcutta goal was attacked, Sullivan again putting the ball into the net. On crossing ends, the home team, encouraged by their success, made another opening, and added their third and final point through Hill in capital style. Calcatta put on a spurt and scored a couple of points through Mercer and Beadel.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr JUSTICE RANADE.)

DISMISSAL OF APPEAL FOR NON-PAYMENT OF COURT FEES.

RAJMAL MOTIRAM AND ANOTHER VS. TUKA BIN KUNDLIKA MALEK.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. E. M. Pratt, District Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, in appeal No. 35 of 1893. Mr. G. S. Mulgavkar appeared for Rajmal and another, original pla

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 23.

THE financial quotations were unchanged all round yesterday in London, barring a decline in Indian Sterling Loan of 1-2 per cent., to 114. Consols remained at 111 7-16; French Rentes at 103 1-4; Parish Exchange on London at 25·22 1-2 fcs.; Exchange on India, at 30 days' sight, at 1s. 3 11-16d.; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £63 1-4. Bar Silver was unaltered in value at 27 9-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-8 cent dearer, at 59 3-4 cents per oz.; while demand Exchange on London continued at 4·85 1-4 dollars. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 1-8 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-8 per cent. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £50,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay, with £57,000 of Specie to Japan.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made to-day on Madras, amounting to Rs. 20,000, at 1s. 3 31-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 11-16d. Consols were still quoted at 111 7-16. Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower, at 25·22 fcs.; but French Rentes continued at 103 1-4, and Indian Sterling Loan at 114; 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8 per cent., to £63 1-8. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was 1-8 per cent. higher, at 1 1-4 per cent., but on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills was unchanged at 2 1-8 per cent. In the price of Bar Silver there was a rise of 5-16d., to 27 7-8d. per oz.; while in New York the value of the metal was unaltered at 59 3-4 cents per oz., as also was demand Exchange on London at 4·84 1-4 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 38 7-8s. per 416lbs., July-August shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, tone of the market firmer; and for Brown Rapeseed the quotation to-day was 35 1-4s. per 416lbs., July-August shipment to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 6,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans were quoted at 3 13-32d. per lb.; "Good" Tinnevelly's at 3 13-32d. per lb. also. American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

To-day Spot Mid.-Americans have continued in the Liverpool Cotton Market at 3 13-32d. per lb.; while of East Indians there has been a little movement in prices of "Fine" Bhownuggers, "Fine" Oomras, and "Good" Tinnevelly, quotations being 3 1-4d., 3 5-16d., and 3 3-8d. per lb., respectively. American Arrivals declined 1-64d. all round, extreme quotations being 3 21-64 and 3 17-64d. for July and November-December deliveries. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. The total Sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday amounted to 51,000 bales, being 1,000 bales more than in the previous week. The amount forwarded to Consumers was 10,000 bales greater, at 60,000 bales; and the week's Imports were 17,000 bales less, at 19,000 bales. The total Stock decreased by 46,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 995,000 bales.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent lower, yesterday at 6 1-16 cents per lb.; Futures for September and December were unchanged at 5·82 and 5·91 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands continued to-day at 6 1-16 cents per lb., September Futures at 5·82 cents, and December at 5·91 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 2,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,910,000 bales, compared with 10,880,000 bales at the end of the week preceding.

Locally, the tone of the Cotton Market has been quiet to-day, with a small business doing, and prices unchanged. Exporters bought 600 bales, of which 200 bales were Sawginned, at Rs. 148 per candy; 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 146 1-2; 150 Rampore, at Rs. 145; and 150 Wadhwan, at Rs. 145 1-2. The Mills purchased 900 bales consisting of 200 Barsi, at Rs. 160; 200 Compta, at Rs. 147; 300 Wardha, at Rs. 147; and 200 Bengal, at Rs. 138.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets are steady and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	775	bales.
Linseed	1,978	cwts.
Rapeseed	5,617	,,
Gingellyseed	1,353	,,
Poppyseed	1,195	,,
Castorseed	3,887	,,
Rice	3,160	,,

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady at current rates. A ready line is reported done for Hamburg at 16s. 6d.; and there is a little enquiry for August shipment, but sellers ask 6d. higher.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Bank Wire was reported at the opening rate, after which 1s. 3 7-8d. was the best obtainable. Business was on a very small scale, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d. to 29-32d. per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 3 7-8d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	..1s. 4d. ,,
Francs	1·68 1-2 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull at 95 5-8 for 3 1-2 per Cent, for both Money and Account, with 85 1-2 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are inanimate, and the only changes reported in prices are a decline of Rs. 5 each in China and Manockjee Petit Mills.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 19th July, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 12th July, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	July 12 Rs. a. p.	July 19. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000 0 0	88,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,03,44,921 12 10	2,12,58,936 13 0
Other Deposits, &c.	4,52,60 465 1 8	4,67,91,351 12 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,25,355 7 3	4,04,550 14 3
Sundries	23,46,253 9 10	22,80,643 7 11
	Rs. 9,70,66,995 15 2	9,95,82,449 0 0

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	43,02,814 0 0	42,77,617 0 0
Other authorised Invtms.	71,00,329 0 0	69,14,894 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,77,60,533 0 7	1,73,20,895 9 10
Accounts of Credit do.	2,22,02,711 5 9	2,22,34,791 8 4
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,41,34 905 1 0	1,46,13,485 8 10
Balances with other Banks	3,55 020 5 5	2,63,363 8 8
Bullion	2,204 9 1	2,204 9 1
Dead Stock	13,18,495 1 0	13,16,975 8 5
Premises	10,384 9 9	10,180 12 9
Sundries	17,94,594 11 8	17,25,517 11 9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,19,06,381 6 8	1,49,64,643 3 0
Do. at Branches	1,61,79,625 12 3	1,59,37,966 15 4
	Rs. 9,70 66 995 15 2	9,95,82,449 0 0

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 19th July, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	4,93,2/3	Inc.
Do. at Branches	4,20,762	do.
Other Deposits	15,90,883	do.
Post Bills	76,150	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,10,632	Dec.
Loans	4,39,635	do.
Accounts of Credit	31,993	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	4,78,880	do.
Cash at Head Office	30,58,262	do.
Cash at Branches	2,41,659	Dec.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th July, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	24	10	35 a.m.	...	33
Suez	24	1	5 p.m.	...	27

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 24th July, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	15	...	1
,, Karachi	...	19	...	8
,, Madras	...	15	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JULY 23.

10 p.m.	78·4

SUNDAY.—JULY 24.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	77·9
2 p.m.	80·4
4 p.m.	80·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BARNES—June 30, at Wellington Court, Albert-gate, wife of Hugh Shakespear Barnes, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

FARWELL—July 3, at Glenrise, Cheltenham, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel W C Farwell, Bengal Army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLAIR, FREER—June 28, at St. John's Church, Upper St. Leonards, Richard William Creighton Blair, Indian Staff Corps, younger son of Colonel H. W. Blair, Indian Staff Corps, to Cassandra Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev H L Freer, of 12, Highlands-gardens, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

ELIOTT, WOOD—June 4, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Captain Lawrence Eliott Indan Staff Corps, to Emily Eliott, elder daughter of Captain James Wood, of 9, Westbourne-street, Hyde Park, and granddaughter of the late Sir William Eliott, Bart, of Stobs, Roxburgh.

DEATHS.

LOWTHER—July 2, at Brooklands, Penrith, Cumberland, Major-General William Henry Lowther, late H M's Indian Army (Retired), aged 76.

MUNSIE—July 6, at 77, Shooters-hill-road, Blackheath, William Walker Munsel, of 16, Great Winchester-street (late of Madras), aged 63.

PACKE—June 29, Katherine Packe, of No. 5, Fourth-avenue mansions, Hove, Sussex, widow of Colonel Frederick Packe, late of the 4th Bengal Native Cavalry.

PENDLEBURY—June 20, at Kimberley, Boscombe, Bournemouth, Alfred Albert Pendlebury, late R.N., and Assistant General secretary of the Society of Freemasons, aged 58.

STRETTELL—June 16, at Teneriffe, George William Strettell late of the Indian Forest Department, aged 62.

Ward—June 24, at Sydney Lodge, Torquay, the Hon. Elizabeth Dorcas, widow of Rear-Admiral James Hamilton Ward, R. N., and last surviving daughter of Hans, third Lord Dufferin and Claneboy- aged 90.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FARRAR—July 14, at Madras, the wife of Ernest W Farrar, pianoforte tuner and repairer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DUCKWORTH—BUCHAN—July 20, at St John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev C H L Wright, Walter Ernest Duckworth, L R C P, and S, Edinburgh, L F P and S, Glasgow, fourth son of the late Surgeon-Major F J Duckworth, to Elizabeth Scharlieb, eldest daughter of St John Buchan, Esq.

DEATHS.

EMERSON.—July 18, Bleak House, Murree, at Major Emerson, 8th Foot, aged 51 years and 9 months.

WATSON—July 19, Emma Bell, the wife of T. T. Watson, Loco. Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Jabalpur.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1898.

THE Spanish Government has good reason to bring before a Court Martial the conduct of General Toral in including in the capitulation of Santiago, the garrisons of other places not blockaded by General Shafter's force. Reuter referred to the intervention of Marshal Blanco to prevent the Generals in command at Guantanamo and Caimamera from surrendering as "encouraging insubordination." Seeing that the Marshal is Commander-in-Chief of all the Spanish forces in Cuba, it is not easy to see how his orders to subordinate officers can be held to be incitements to military disobedience. But that apart, there is no question more clearly established than the right and duty of an officer to refuse to act on the orders of a superior who is compelled to surrender to the enemy while he himself is under no such military compulsion. When the French Commander-in-Chief surrendered the army in and around Sedan, General Dupont whose division was outside the circumvallation effected by the Germans refused to be laid by the capitulation and proved that he was a free agent by conducting his considerable force in safety to Paris where it became the nucleus of the defence. Prince Bismarck endeavoured to make out that as General Dupont was under the orders of the Commander-in Chief he was included in the surrender of the army. But the principle is clear; an officer who has fallen into the power of the enemy is no longer competent to exercise any control over the movements of a force able to take care of itself. General Bonaparte dealt very severely with the commandant of a fort near Pavia who surrendered to the Austrians by order of his superior officer who had been made prisoner by them. Such an order had no validity and could not be pleaded as a justification for surrendering the fort; the commandant was handed over to a Court Martial and shot out of hand. That would infallibly be the fate of the Spanish officers who handed over garrisons of positions outside of Santiago when General Toral had the weakness to include them in the capitulation. Of course if through want of ammunition or other cause their position was untenable and they had no means of escaping, their action might be justified. But so far it is not alleged that such was the case. Marshal Blanco's orders that they should hold out imply that the outside garrisons were not under the constraint, whatever its nature may have been, that compelled the surrender of Santiago itself. On that point there is as yet no information.

The probability seems to be that want of provisions and possibly also of ammunition compelled General Toral to capitulate. It must be a bitter humiliation for the Spanish army to learn that 23,000 of them have been made prisoners by an Army far inferior to them in numbers. The explanation will no doubt be found in the Naval superiority of the Americans, who could obtain supplies of all kinds in any quantity required, and were able to concentrate their force on the vital points while the Spaniards were hampered by difficult communications in a mountainous country infested by guerillas. These latter are held to contempt by the invaders, or deliverers, already because they do not fight. But they can cut off supplies and make the haunts of the regular troops to which they are opposed difficult and uncertain. If the deliverers and the delivered who are no longer on speaking terms come into actual collision as seems to be anticipated, Spain may derive some consolation from the falling out of faithful friends so early in the campaign of liberation. There is little else that is consolatory to which unhappy Spain can turn in her misfortunes. How things have changed since Bacon examining into the true greatness of Kingdoms, and finding that "above all it importeth most that a nation do profess arms as their principal honour, study and occupation," for it is that which gives the first place in the world, which the Romans had in their day, the Persians and the Macedonians for a time and Gauls, Germans, Saxons Normans and others also and "Turks have at this day though in great declination" winds up with this deliverance, "Of Christian Europe they that have it are only the Spaniards." The philosopher, writing in the gracious times of Great Elizabeth unhesitatingly gave the palm to Spain. He envied that Kingdom for its veteran army and its vast colonies. Born before Peace Societies were invented, the founder of the inductive philosophy looked around and saw that aptitude for war is the criterion of the manhood and vigour of States, and exercise in war necessary for the health of the community:—"No body can be healthful without exercise, neither natural body nor politic; and certainly to a Kingdom or State, a just and honourable war is the true exercise. A civil war indeed is as the heat of fever; but a foreign war is like the heat of exercise, and serveth to keep the body in health, for in a slothful peace courage will effeminate and manners corrupt. But, however, it be for happiness without all question, for greatness, it maketh to lie still for the most part in arms and the strength of a veteran army (though it be a chargeable business) always on foot is that which commonly giveth the law, or at least the reputation amongst all neighbours States; as may well be seen of Spain which both had in one part or other a veteran Army continually, now by the space of six-score years." For two centuries the Spanish infantry was the most redoubtable in Europe; in those days their regiments did not lay down their arms to an enemy whom they outnumbered.

Dwelling on the necessity of proportioning the extent of dominion to the number of the people who have to maintain it, Bacon lays down a principle worth bearing in mind in these days when millions of square leagues are added to the extent of an Empire in a year or two. It also gives the clue to the real cause of the collapse of the immense edifice built up by Spain three centuries ago. "We think that a nation can, with the greatest courage and policy in the world, embrace too large an extent of dominion, it may hold for a time, but it will fail suddenly." It is therefore necessary to be free and liberal in naturalising strangers; still there must be a due proportion between the natural born subjects of the State and the strangers. The Romans were alone of all others the most open to receive strangers granting naturalisation not to individuals alone but to whole families, "Yea to cities and sometimes to nations. Add to this their custom of plantation of colonies whereby the Roman plant was removed into the soil of other nations; and putting both constitutions together, you will say that it was not the Romans that spread upon the world, but that it was the world that spread upon the Romans; and that was the sure way of greatness." Then turning to the great contemporary nation still the foremost in Europe and towering above all contemporaries in the New Word, Bacon confesses his astonishment at her expansion and the firm grasp with which she held her vast possessions. "I have marvelled sometimes at Spain, how they clasp and contain so large dominions, with so few natural Spaniards; but sure the whole compass of Spain is a very great body of a tree, far above Rome and Sparta, at the first. And besides though they have not had that usage to naturalize literally, yet they are that which is next to it, to employ almost indifferently all nations in their militia of ordinary soldiers; yea, and sometimes in their highest commands." That competent observer discerned signs that the Spaniards even of that time were becoming sensible "of this want of natives" which they were taking some steps to meet. But Spain then held and continued and the Spanish race still hold and will continue to hold dominion over vaster areas of the world's surface, than has fallen or seems likely yet to fall to the lot of France or Germany or Italy. Great Britain and Russia alone among the European nations have been able to secure a more extensive foothold on the surface of this mismanaged planet than the people of Spain. Mexico, practically all South America that is not Portuguese and much else is the inheritence of the Spanish race and speaks the Spanish Tongue.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND is of opinion that the civil side of the judicial branch of the Service to which he belongs has an uncommonly easy time of it, and that very long holidays and very short hours are its portion. Sir Henry Prinsep and authorities of equal eminence entirely dissent from this view, and think that the Finance Minister had no justification for attacking the judicial service in the course of a Budget debate. Whichever side may be right in this discussion, there can be no doubt as to the vastness of the work the judicial machinery of Indian administration, is called upon to perform when the latest figures published in regard thereto are examined. The country is divided into some 200 judicial districts, which in their turn are portioned into 746 civil sub-districts and over a thousand criminal ones. There are 28 High Court Judges, 48 Judicial Commissioners and other high officers, about 160 judges of chief courts of districts, 450 judges of other district courts, and over 5,500 judges of subordinate courts, exercising original jurisdiction. These figures are exclusive of the executive establishment of revenue courts and do not include such of the civil courts as do not also exercise criminal jurisdiction as for instance the Small Causes Courts. The original civil cases decided in 1896 (omitting odd figures) numbered 2,672,000 as against 2,533,000 in 1892. The criminal cases for the same two years were 1,163,000 and 1,037,000 respectively, and the revenue cases 308,000 and 386,000. The appellate cases of all kinds totalled 209,000 in 1896, and 196,000 in 1892. Adding these figures to those of original cases already quoted we obtain a gross total of suits of 4,352,000 in 1896, and 4,152,000 in 1892. In other words the growth of cases as between the one year and the other was 200,000, a figure which shows that the litigious propensities of the people are stimulated under the elaborate codes which regulate our criminal and civil law. The divergence between the total receipts of the Courts (even under the imperfect classification that is adopted) and the total charges is so small as to make it rather surprising that Sir James Westland, should have gone out of his way to complain that the administration of justice in India does not pay its way. The deficit ranges only from about one and a half to four lakhs of rupees per annum—a very small charge to be borne from the public taxes, in return for the benefits accruing from the administration of justice. Considerably more than half a million of the civil suits in each year are filed under the rent law and one and a quarter millions relate to money and moveable property. The mortgage suits and those affecting real property each number about a lakh annually, and on the average about 900 relate to wills and testaments. Every year about 170 cases connected with religious endowments occupy the attention of the courts. The money value of such suits as can be estimated in hard cash was 22¾ crores in 1892, and 30½ crores in 1896. The law's delays—a matter upon which Sir James Westland also animadverted in the course of the Budget debate—do not seem to become less as time goes on. They are not likely to do so until time is saved by the utilisation of shorthand in the higher Courts. At the close of 1892 some 57,000 cases that had been filed for more than three months were undisposed of. The total has risen year by year, and at the end of 1896, 83,000 such cases were on the files. The average duration of the suits was much higher in 1893 than in any of the other five years for which figures are given. In 1896 it was 84 in contested and 44 in uncontested cases. These figures relate only to original hearings. The average duration in appellate cases in the same year was 199 days, a lower total however than in any other section of the quinquennium excepting 1892. The civil appeals from decrees filed were 147,000 in that year, and 159,000 in 1896, these figures being exclusive of the "miscellaneous appeals" which number from 18,000 to 20,000 annually. It is worthy of note that in the criminal courts the acquittals and discharges are nearly as numerous as the convictions. Thus in 1896, the accused persons convicted numbered 842,000, and the persons discharged or acquitted numbered 814,000. Some 176,000 appeals were filed, the sentence or order being reversed or the proceedings quashed in about one-seventh of the cases. Singularly enough the average number of days each criminal hearing lasts was exactly the same in each of the five years 1892 to 1896—ten. Every year about one and three quarter millions of persons are brought to trial, and about two and a half millions witnesses are examined.

IT sometimes happens that legislation for the protection and assistance of trade while on the whole beneficial, is found in actual working to be an obstacle to some departments of business. This would appear to be the case in regard to the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, so far as it relates to the importation of cotton yarns. The defect, however, is not inherent in the Act; it simply arises from the manner in which it is worked at Calcutta. The practice is to condemn importations when the net weight of a 10lb. bundle is found, on weighing it in the state as imported, to be one or two ounces less than 10lb. This is a rough and unscientific way of testing the yarn, only too characteristic of much that passes muster for business purposes in India. At Home and throughout the Continent the recognised method of testing yarn for the purpose of ascertaining its weight is to reduce the sample tested to its absolutely dry condition. To such ascertained figure 8½ per cent. is added, the result being the normal or "condition" weight. To the extent that the actual weight before testing is found to vary from this normal weight, the yarn is said to hold an excess or deficiency of moisture. This method is applied alike to raw cotton, and to yarn and cloth, whenever testing for moisture is undertaken. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has pointed out to the Secretary of State for India, that the importance of recognising and acting upon this rule at the Indian Custom Houses is heightened by the extreme changes in the Indian climate. In the hot, dry season cotton yarn, which at other times would be found of a given weight, will weigh perceptibly less. And similarly, bundles of yarn which, when tested by the method described before shipment from Manchester, were shown to be of full weight (say 10lb.), might, on arrival in India, especially in the dry season, appear to be deficient. The Chamber therefore prefers the reasonable request that the European method should be adopted at the Indian Custom Houses, and has asked the Bengal Chamber to support the representation. The grievance is a legitimate one, and it will be difficult for even the most hide bound official conservatism to argue that the European method would not be a much more fair and reasonable one than the "rule of thumb" plan now in vogue.

THE returns published on Saturday show that the North-Western Railway continues to improve its position financially. Its earnings in the first nine days of the current month were about two lakhs better than in same period last year. In other Indian lines a slight check in their advance begins to be noticeable. The gross receipts since the first of month have been practically the same as those in July last year. As the total revenue from railways since the commencement of the current financial year, however, has been more than crore rupees better than to the same date in 1897, there is large margin still on the right side.

THE Home authorities have expressed their inability to meet the wishes of the Government of India in the matter of sending a few Staff Corps officers to be attached to the Soudan Field Force.

IT may have escaped notice that the Army Order issued in England granting the medal and clasps for the frontier campaign has not yet been officially republished in India. We understand that a representation will be made to the War Office regarding the obviously unfair manner in which the clasps have been granted. Our correspondence columns have shown what the feeling is in military circles in India.

THE movement in favour of holding an annual cavalry dinner at Simla, open to both the British and Indian services, seems likely to bear fruit. At a meeting held on Wednesday at the United Service Club, Simla, it was resolved to send out a circular to all cavalry regiments asking for their views on the subject. A joint dinner followed by a cavalry ball during the Simla summer race week may generally commend itself.

THE July number of the "International Journal of Ethics" contains an article by Professor Macmillan, in which he tries to show that Professor Henry Sidgwick, Schopenhauer, and perhaps Indian Philosophy have by different routes arrived at what may be practically regarded as the same fundamental principles of Morality.

THERE is still famine in India, but not on a large scale. The District of Sholapur in the Bombay Presidency is suffering from the bad crops of last season and short rainfall during the present monsoon. The relief works are therefore being maintained and they will be expanded if necessary. The weavers of Sholapur are the class most directly affected.

LEAVE is sanctioned to the Khyber force as follows:—British regiments, all ranks, general and privilege, native regiments, two British officers per regiment and one per company; Sappers, privilege in India up to three months. Urgent cases may be granted general leave and furlough in India. No leave will be allowed out of India except on medical certificate. All leave is subject to 12 hours' recall.

DR. RAGHAVANDRA ROW, who was elected by the Committee of the Tata Higher Education Scheme to proceed to England to read Medicine in general, and Bacteriology in particular, having obtained the Degree of M. D. of the London University in 1897, has now been elected to the Grocer's Company's Research Scholarship of £250 to proceed to Bombay to undertake an Investigation on the Typhoid Fever Bacillus. This is the first distinction conferred upon an Indian from amongst a large number of scientific English workers who applied for the Research Scholarship. Dr. Row will leave England early next month and will work in the Petit Laboratory.

WE understand that in the matter of legislation dealing with land indebtedness, the proposals made by the Punjab Government have been referred back by the Government of India for further consideration on some doubtful points. The proposals from Bombay have still to be received. The plan likely to be followed is that while the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State will lay down certain definite general principles, the provinces with Legislative Councils will be left to work out their legislation for themselves with regard to varying local conditions, their Bills being of course subject to the approval of the Imperial Government. In cases like the Central Provinces with no local Legislative Council, legislation will be carried out by the Government of India. Such legislation will probably be concerned chiefly with restricting future transfers of land by the agricultural classes. Some amendments of the Imperial Codes of Civil Procedure and contract may be necessary to secure equitable powers to the Civil Courts in any cases.

THE number of arms licenses issued in Madras in 1897 was 72,703, an increase of 6,146 over the previous year. Nearly 92 per cent. of the total number of licences issued during the year were in the form which covers the possession of arms and ammunition and the going armed for purposes of sport, protection or display. An increase in the number of these licenses is noticeable in all but seven districts, the largest advance having occurred in South Canara (1,526) and Madura (749). The rise is in most instances attributed to greater vigilance on the part of the authorities in enforcing the provisions of the law. The Government notes that the District Magistrate of Madura is taking steps to restrict the issue of licenses in this form in his district. "The number of licenses in this form issued in North Arcot, Cuddapah, Salem and Malabar is very large. In the two former districts wild beasts are not so numerous that the possession of fire-arms is frequently necessary for the protection of crops or persons. In Salem and Malabar wild beasts are more common, but the number of licenses issued seems still inordinately great." The District Magistrates of these districts have been requested to give their attention to the matter.

IN the High Court of the North-West Provinces on Thursday Mr. Justice Knox and Mr. Justice Banerji heard an application by the Advocate-General for the transference, in the interests of justice, from the Sessions Court of Saharanpur to the High Court of two cases in which a gunner named Davies is charged with intimidating and threatening lady passengers on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway. In the course of the hearing the counsel for the prisoner protested in strong terms against an extraordinary affidavit, which had been filed by Mr. Winter, the District Magistrate of Saharanpur. The Court ordered the case to be transferred to Allahabad for hearing, and in making the order described the affidavit referred to as one which transgressed every regulation laid down by the High Court for the making of affidavits, and as containing one paragraph couched in terms which ought never to have been used. The prisoner's counsel was fully justified in what he had said upon the matter.

LAST year, writes the "Pioneer," a rumour was current in Calcutta that a large number of forged rupees was in circulation, but inquiries failed completely to establish the truth of the report. One disbeliever went so far as to offer a high price for each illicitly-coined rupee that might be presented to him; he had no "takers" in the language of the Turf. Of late, however, the impression has gained ground that coiners are at work in various parts of the country, and though no clear evidence of the fact is forthcoming there is an uneasy feeling abroad that many thousands of false rupees are being put into circulation. In a recent letter to the Government of India in the Financial Department on the new currency scheme submitted to the Secretary of State, Mr. J. Buckingham, Chairman of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association, makes an explicit statement. He says: "The number of spurious rupees in circulation in Assam will require the serious attention of Government, and we cannot help thinking that the recent discovery at Lahore of illicit coinage is only one instance of the enormous extent this profitable conversion of bullion into rupees is taken advantage of owing to the fictitious value of our coinage." Now we presume Mr. Buckingham is speaking by the card and is prepared to substantiate his statement that spurious rupees are really circulating in Assam, The Government of India, therefore, would be well advised to institute inquiries at once, and inform the public of the result. We have all along expressed doubt as to the "enormous extent" to which coining is said to be carried on, and still we are not convinced that the country is being flooded with rupees which have never been issued from the Government mints.

THE project for the railway line, Nowshera to Dargai, on a 2-foot gauge ordered by the Government of India some time after the outbreak of hostilities at Malakand, is now before Government. Mr. Beeston, Executive Engineer, was entrusted with the work. Alternative estimates have been prepared—(1) for a line with new 25 lbs. to the yard steel rails and sleepers; and (2) with old metre gauge rails 40 lbs. and 41 1-4 lbs. to the yard with wooden sleepers. For (1) the cost is Rs. 16,11,594, or Rs. 40,677 per mile, and for (2) Rs. 15,80,912, or Rs. 39,902 per mile. In this is included Rs. 1,59,600 for locomotives, and Rs. 3,52,643 for carriage or wagon stock which are necessitated by the break of gauge.

THE bridge at Daluati on the Gilgit-Gakuch road has been washed away by a flood. Until the new bridge, now under construction, is finished, all traffic will have to cross by a wire traveller. All the rivers and streams in the Gilgit district are abnormally high this season owing to the heavy snow which fell during latter part of the winter, and they are still increasing in volume.

IN the report on the lunatic asylums for the North-West Provinces and Oudh for 1897 it is stated that the daily average strength of lunatic in the asylums was 1,120 as compared with 1,082 in the previous year. This number, however, falls short of the margin of accommodation available. We referred some time back to the project for concentrating the Punjab asylums, and the Secretary to Government states that a similar scheme is under consideration in these Provinces. It is proposed to abolish one of the smaller asylums, probably that at Lucknow which has accommodation for 278 patients, and establish a large central institution at Agra under the charge of a whole time Superintendent, who will be able to give his undivided attention to the asylum and its inmates, and to train a subordinate agency by introducing the study of insanity into the Agra Medical School. Proposals to this end have been submitted to the Government of India. Such a scheme is likely to provide more efficient treatment for the patients and also to be economical in the long run.

THE public health of Karachi continues to improve, and the plague which has been raging for the last three months and a half is now in the expiring stage, as is evident from the daily official returns. On Wednesday there were 4 cases in the Trans-Lyari camps and 2 deaths, one in the Sadar Bazar and the other at Lyari. On the following day there was but one case in Runchore Lines and 1 death in the Trans-Lyari. The returns for Friday give 2 cases and 1 death in the Runchore Lines, bringing the total to 3,015 cases and 2,367 deaths. Nine patients were discharged cured from Seth Vishindas's Plague Hospital during the week ending 14th instant, leaving only 11 still under treatment, of whom 9 are re

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

LONDON, JULY 24.

In view of the better knowledge now obtained of the conditions among the Cubans, opinion in Government circles at Washington is that it may be many years before it will be possible to entrust the Cubans with the government of the Island.

PREPARING FOR THE DEFENCE OF PUERTO RICO.

The Spaniards at San Juan are actively preparing for a vigorous defence of the city.

TOWNS LOOTED BY INSURGENTS.

The Cubans have looted several remote towns in surrendered territory after the withdrawal of the Spanish Garrisons, and have also done a considerable amount of plundering in the outskirts of Santiago

A PROSPECT OF PEACE.

JULY 22.

Don Gamazo, a prominent member of the Spanish Cabinet, has stated that his Government wish to conclude an honourable peace.

In the meanwhile a portion of the American expedition for Puerto Rico has already left Charleston, but there is some delay in forwarding troops from Santiago, friction having arisen between General Miles and Admiral Sampson, owing to the latter delaying in providing the necessary convoy.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS SPAIN.

JULY 23.

It is authoritatively stated at Washington that the President will not sanction an attack upon the Spanish coast, except as an extreme measure in order to terminate the war; and it is also asserted that the American squadron under Commodore Watson is being sent to Spain to engage Admiral Camara's squadron and not to bombard the cities.

ANOTHER SPANISH CRUISER SUNK.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Four American warships bombarded and silenced the fortifications at Nipe Bay on the north-east coast of Cuba and sank the Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan.

The British steamer Regulus has been captured by the Americans, after landing her cargo at Sagua La Grande, Cuba.

A PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC.

General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippine, is acting independently of the Americans at Manila and aims at establishing a Philippine Republic.

THE POWERS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" states that the Powers, with the exception of Great Britain, have arrived at an agreement not to allow the Philippines to be annexed.

THE ADVANCE TO KHARTOUM.

General Gatacre has reconnoitred within six miles of Shablukha, which he reports to be held by thousands of Dervishes.

ADDITIONS TO THE NAVY.

JULY 22.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Goschen introduced the Supplementary Naval Programme which provides for the construction of four new battleships, four cruisers, and twelve torpedo-destroyers at a cost of £ 8,000,000.

This addition, he explained, was necessitated by the Russian Naval Programme, as the Admiralty considered it essential to maintain the principle of the British fleet being equal to any two fleets of other Powers.

The new battleships will be adapted to passing through the Suez Canal without being lightened.

With the previous estimate the total expenditure for new ships is now £15,000,000.

THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE.

The annual pilgrimage to Mecca is now practically ended without any case of plague having occurred amongst the pilgrims.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

Lieutenant Yates, of the 3rd Lanarkshire Volunteers, has won the Queen's Prize at the Bisley meeting.

THE PLAGUE ON THE S. S. CARTHAGE.

The s. s. Carthage has arrived at Plymouth.

The lascar who was seized with plague being convalescent, the passengers were permitted to land.

THE NEW FOREIGN OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

Replying to a question in the Commons, Mr. Curzon confirmed the announcement of the appointment of an additional Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office, but said the work of the new official would not specially be to deal with African affairs.

THE KHEDIVE'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

The Khedive has started on a visit to Berlin, where he stays two days and then proceeds to Paris.

FURTHER FRONTIER RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Two ponies were stolen out of Lundikotal camp the night before last. The marauders were fired on by the outlying Khyber rifles picket and they left the ponies which were recovered yesterday morning.

THE NAWAB OF DIR AND HUDA MULLAH.

JULY 24.

A report is current on the frontier that the Nawab of Dir has started with a force for Jandol Valley. Rumour is also afloat of activity of both Huda Mulla and Mad Fakir, who apparently intend fighting the Nawab of Dir, if they can get a following.

THE BOMBAY COMMAND.

Nothing is yet decided regarding the Bombay Command. The name of Sir Robert Low is now being mentioned in connection with it, and betting is about even on him and General Sanford.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, JULY 24.

The following eight teams entered for the Poona Junior Polo Tournament, which commences on 20th August, namely R. A., Kirkee, Poona Horse, two teams, Durham. Light Infantry, 1st Bombay Lancers, Poona Gymkhana, Bombay Gymkhana, and 20th Hussars.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council Bills were introduced to amend the Calcutta Port Act of 1890, and to shorten the language used in the Bengal Acts. The rest of the business had reference first to the prevalence of plague in Calcutta and secondly to the distress caused in Chittagong by recent cyclone. In answer to Baboo Surendranath Banerjee's first question as to whether any cases of suspected plague beyond Kopalitolla case had been submitted to bacteriological examination. Mr. Risley said that eight additional cases of plague had been subjected to bacteriological examination by the Health Officer, Dr. Cook, and in five of these the plague bacillus had been discovered. No useful purpose he thought would be served by publishing the results, but enquiries would be continued in regard to cases which could be traced to contact. Mr. Risley stated that this had happened in ten instances and he remarked that Government were not prepared to modify the existing practice in respect of segregation.

In his answers to the questions put by Baboo Narendranath Sen, Mr. Risley was unusually brief. In reference to conservancy employes the honourable member said, they had been informed that if they were attacked by plague they would be removed to special isolation sheds. No further relaxation of the rules was necessary. The fevers now occurring in Calcutta were, Mr. Risley added, was true plague and not merely malarial fevers of a malignant type. Detailed clinical reports had been kept of all plague cases and microscopic specimens had been taken of most cases. In thirty-five of these cases the diagnosis were confirmed not only by pathological appearances but by bacteriological examination. As to statement alleged to have been made by Dr. Cook, that even in undoubted cases bacteriological examination did not give positive results the Health Officer had been imperfectly understood. What he had intended to convey was that while the discovery of bacillus in a doubtful case would prove it to be a case of plague, the fact that the bacillus was not found in an undoubted case would not prove the contrary. The question of employing a bacteriologist in Calcutta was under the consideration of Government, and in view of possibility that plague might increase in the cold weather, Government did not think it advisable at present to make any material reduction in the establishment employed on preventive work.

Sir John Woodburn, in referring to this matter, said that it would perhaps interest the Council to know that for the past three days there had been no fresh cases of plague in Calcutta and he regarded the circumstance as most hopeful.

THE SIMLA BRIBERY CASE.

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 23.

A hitch has occurred in connection with Mr. Yussuffidin's plaint. The district judge, Secunderabad, has declined to admit it on transfer from the file of Residency Court until the stamp value is paid afresh; his honour declaring that the Residency stamp was not cognisable in Secunderabad. Mr. Yussuffidin's counsel argued that it was, and the matter his now been referred to the Resident for disposal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umta left here, this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here, this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ballarat left here, this afternoon, for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JULY 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular left here, for Aden, at 4 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Verona left here, at 2 p.m., to-day, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Monday next.

COLOMBO, JULY 23.

Mail steamer Chusan from Bombay arrived.

The s. s. Brindisi arrived at Hongkong, this morning.

The s. s. Chusan arrived at Colombo yesterday afternoon.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. Bormida, left Singapore for Penang, and Bombay, on the 23rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	103 1-4
Bar Silver	27 9-16

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain C. J. Denny, with the Overland mails of the 8th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Cochrane, Surg-Lieut
Chitty, Mr and Mrs L O and inft
Chamberlain, Mr W
Grogan, Mr E G
Hart, Mr Spooner
White, Miss A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Barter, Major C T L
Blunt, Mr A W
Bird, Surg-Capt R
Carter, Lieut
Deane, Mr C G
Fenser, Capt H A D
Findlay, Mr C F
Gibbons, Surg-Major B
Gordon, Mr J
Holden, Mr G F
Howell, Capt
Kenny, Dr W
Longmuir, Mr W
Lye, Major H S
Lafont, Mr H A
Murray, Mr J
Morris, Mr
Priestley, Capt C Nixon
Temple, Mr J H
Wintour, Lieut E

FROM BRINDISI.

DeMello, Mr C H
Drever, Mr
Russell, Mr
Trevor, Mr M

TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

RESULT OF THE EXAMINATION IN THEORY OF MUSIC.

THE following are the successful candidates who have passed the Theoretical Examination in conjunction with Trinity College, London, which took place on the 4th ultimo: Senior Division, Pass Section—Miss. E. C. Steers, total marks (77), Wilhelmina Soares (65), Eva Walton (62). Intermediate, Division, Pass and Honours—Miss C. B. Jones (89 and 74); Pass—Emma E. Wiseman (70), Bessie Prentice (74). Junior Division, Pass and Honours—Avabai S. Jussawalla (100 and 88), Bhikhaiji L. Pulumkotte (86 and 71); Honours—Soonabai S. Jussawalla (81), Rustam B. Motivala (72); Pass—D. R. Tata (94). The minimum number of marks required for passing either the Honours or Pass section is 60 out of a possible 100. The next examination in musical knowledge is to take place on June 10th, 1899, and for vocal and instrumental next December. Mr. F. Seymour Dove is local secretary for Trinity College London.

BOMBAY ROVERS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE annual association football tournament will be played off on the Cooperage ground, Bombay, on the 19th September and following dates. The winners of the tournament are entitled to hold the Rovers Challenge Cup for twelve months, and in addition Gold medals will be presented to the winners and Silver medals to the runners up. Entries close on the 13th September, and ties will be drawn on the 14th September. Entrance fee Rs. 20 per team. Copies of rules and further particulars may be had on application to Mr. Angus Brown or Mr. F. Hogan, Joint Hon. Secretaries, Dock Ironworks.

POONA SUMMER SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 23.

THE first day of the above meeting came off successfully. The weather was cloudy and was drizzling during the greater part of the day. Mr. Cecil Grey, the Secretary, has made several good improvements, and the marking of furlongs in big figures could be distinctly seen on the Grand Stand. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, with his staff, was present.

1ST RACE.—"The Colonials." Distance—6 Furlongs. Rs. 200. For all Horses which have never won a race value Rs. 900. Weights—Weight for age and class raised 1st. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 450: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 3lbs.; Maidens on 1st May, 1898, 4lbs.; Horses which have never won a race value Rs. 150, 6lbs.; Galloways, 7lbs. (Accumulative.)

Aga S. Shah's b e m Sampler and Capt. Lecky's b g Guidesman. Fell through.

2ND RACE.—"The July Stakes." Distance—5 Furlongs. Rs. 200. For Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 500. 13-3 to carry 9st. 10lb. W. I. Penalties. Winner's race value Rs. 150: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener 10lbs; Allowance: Horses not won a race value Rs. 150, 4lbs.; C. B.'s 3lbs.

Mr Fischer's c a g Governor, 10st, Aga S Shah	1
Mr Abdul Mohsen Shamlan's g a p Shamdan, 8st 2lbs, M Soda	2
Mr Alloo Hoosein's g a p Talifia, 8st 2lbs, C B Mahomed	3
Mr Sutherland's b a g Forrester, 9st 11lbs, Heeroo	0
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Observer, 8st 2lbs, Beema	0

Betting: 1 1-2 to 1 against Governor and Talifia; 3 to 1 against Forrester; 5 to 1 against Observer; 8 to 1 against Shamdan.

The field was sent away to a good start, Forrester forging slightly ahead as they proceeded. By the time the half-mile was reached Governor came to the front, and though Forrester and Talifia made great efforts to keep on terms with him, but he easily maintained his place and won by a length in a canter. Shamdan took down Talifia's number and got into second place, a half-length ahead of Talifia. Time—1min. 17secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Scurry." Distance—3 Furlongs. Rs. 200. For all Galloways 13-3 and under, which have never won a race value Rs. 450. Weights—13-3 English and Colonials to carry 10st. 10lbs.; Arabs and C. B.'s, 9st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 3lbs.; Maidens on 1st May, 1898, 4lbs.; Galloways which have never won a race value Rs. 150, 4lbs. (Accumulative.)

Lieut-Colonel Monteith's b a m Nancy, 9st 8lbs., Greenhalgh	1
Mr Stock's br e m Princess May, 8st 13lbs, Robinson	2
Capt Apthorp's b a g Werribee, 8st 10lbs., Southall	3

Betting: 2 to 1 on Nancy; 2 to 1 against Princess May; 3 to 1 against Werribee.

Werribee got the benefit of the start, but kept her place for a short distance only, as Nancy soon collared her, and, attended by Princess May, took the lead. The turn showed Nancy leading, and she won by a length. Two lengths between second and third. Time—41 secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Trials." Distance—1 mile. Rs. 200. For all Galloways 13-3 and under which have never won a race value Rs. 150. Weights—13-3 English and Colonials to carry 11st.; Arabs, 9st 12lbs.; C. B.'s, 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners of race value Rs. 100: once, 4lbs.; twice. 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs.

Mr A R Amir's b a p Quality, 8st 2lbs, M Soda	1
Mr M Sidhoi's b a p Magistrate, 8st 8lbs, Greenhalgh	2
Lieut-Colonel J Monteith's bl aus m Black Bess, 10st., Mr Bland	3

Betting: 5 to 1 against Quality; 5 to 2 against Magistrate; 4 to 1 against Black Bess.

Magistrate headed the procession, followed by Quality, Black Bess lying a couple of lengths behind. Quality wrested Magistrate at the three-quarter mile and led to the next post. Black Bess continued to fall off, and at the half-mile was about six lengths behind the others who were going together again. Quality took premier position at the turn and won comfortably five lengths a head of Magistrate. Bad third. Time—2 mins. 7sec.

5TH RACE.—"The Debut Stakes." Distance—6 Furlongs. Rs. 200. For Arabs and Southern India C. B.'s Maidens on 1st May, 1898, and which have never won a race value Rs. 450. Weights—Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 3lbs.; Horses which have never won a race value Rs. 150, 5lbs.; Galloways, 7lbs. (Accumulative.)

Mr. Adam Yar Mahomed's b a h Chieftain, 9 st 9 lbs., Greenhalgh	1
Mr. Lyndon's c a h Eclipse, 8st 9lbs, Namah	2
Mr. A. R. Amir's b a g Young Fakeer, 8st 10lbs, Ibrahim	3
Mr. Mahomedaly's b a g Marshal, 9st 2lbs, M. Soda	0

Bettings: 11-2 to 1 against Chieftain; 2 to 1 against Eclipse; 3 to 1 against Young Fakeer; 6 to 1 against Marshal.

Chieftain, followed by Eclipse, did the running to the five furlongs, where Young Fakeer came to the front. Chieftain was again to the fore at the half-mile, and Eclipse took down Young Fakeer's number and entered in this order they past the post. Chieftain a length in front of Eclipse and Young Fakeer ten lengths further back. Time—1min. 31 1-2secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Liliputs." Distance—1-2 mile. Rs. 200. For Arabs and C. B. ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 450. Weights—13-3 10st 7lbs.; C. B.'s., 10st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 3lbs; Maidens on 1st May, 1898, 4lbs; ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 150, 4lbs. (Accumulative.)

Mr A E Essayie's c a p Chester, 8st, Ebrahim	1
Mr D Dagga's c a p Chaunan, 9st 8lbs, Greenhalgh	2
Mr D W Sitwell's g a p The Clown, 9st 11lbs, Owner	3

Betting: 4 to 6 against Chaunan; evens on Chester 4 to 1 against the Clown.

Clown took the lead with a good start, but was collared by Chaunan at the half-mile. Chester had meantime had also closed in on the pair and a good race followed, Chester eventually at the turn heading the field. He won by half-a-length, a length separated the second and third. Time—59secs.

7TH RACE.—"The Polo Scurry." Distance—3 Furlongs. Rs. 200. For bona-fide Polo Ponies regularly played this season certified to by Honorary Secretary Polo Clubs, Eng. and Aus. catch weights over 12st. A and C. B.'s 10st. 7lbs. G. Rs.

Capt C C Luard's c a g Russian, 10st 7lbs, Capt Luard	1
Capt W W Warner's b ch g Willie, 10st 7lbs, Aga S Shah	2
Lt Corbett's g a g Midshipmite, 10st 7lbs, Owner	3
Mr Bland's b a g Brat, 10st 7lbs, Owner	0
Mr Hunter's g a g Challenger, 10st 7lbs, Capt Boyton	0

Betting: Evens on Russian; 2 to 1 against Willie; 4 to 1 against Brat; 6 to 1 against the rest.

Russian led all the way, followed by the others. The struggle for place was, therefore, left to Willie and Midshipmite who came in a length, separating each other in the order named. Russian an easy winner a length ahead. Time—43secs.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Hall Line s. s. Wistow Hall, Captain J. C. Williams, which arrived in harbour on Friday, experienced moderate monsoon. The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nadir, Captain J. E. Sandilands, which reached this port on Friday evening encountered very rough weather, high sea and terrific squalls of wind and rain for the last three days of the voyage. The s. s. Mirzapur, Captain Nicholas Way, which arrived here on Friday from Mauritius had strong to moderate monsoon with squalls of wind and rain and high S. W. swell. The Barque Golden Fluce, Captain N. Way, which reached this port on Friday from Mauritius, met with very strong S. E. trades, moderate monsoon and heavy squalls off Bombay. The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain C. T. Denny, which came on Saturday morning from Aden, with the English mails, experienced at 70° E. off Aden strong westward wind, fresh westerly wind in the Gulf of Aden, and strong monsoon with considerable sea to longitude 64° 2, thence moderate monsoon to port. She spoke the s. s. Idar at 8 a.m. on July 18. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Dumra, Captain E. C. Russell, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, encountered strong monsoon from Westerly S. with high sea, heavy S. W. swell, and hard squalls of wind and rain, accompanied by lightning, continuing to within 80 miles off Bombay, when wind, sea and swell decreased to moderate monsoon, with light squalls of wind and rain, cloudy weather throghout.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE following is the programme for Wednesday, 30th July :—

1. Tent-Pegging for ponies.
   To take a ring and peg.
2. Jumping competition for horses.
3. The Crawford Market Stakes.
   (Ladies nomination).
4. Bicycle Riding.
5. Horse Scurry.

C. WEBSTER,
Honorary Secretary.

AN absurd tale is circulating among the Galician peasants who have been rioting that, according to an old prophecy, when the number of Jews on the globe reaches six millions, the surplus must be killed. The number reached that figure some time ago, and they think a reduction must now be taken in hand.

THE HEIGHT OF POLO PONIES.

GENERAL SHERSTON writes further on this subject:—Sir,—Now that this question has been re-opened there is one point which I did not bring forward in my letter published in the *Pioneer*, of the 12th instant, but in that it bears directly on the subject it is an important one, and I trust I may be forgiven for going into it at some length. I refer to the difficulty of obtaining uniform measurements. It is a fact which cannot be denied that people's ideas of how to measure differ considerably, notwithstanding that explicit rules are laid down as to *how* a pony should stand and *where* the standard should be placed. the result is that uniformity cannot be ensured. If this uniformity can be arrived at in my opinion, no objection beyond that of "vested interests" can be raised to the polo height being fixed at 14 hands or even higher. Many polo players have said to me, if you raise the height to 14 hands, you will be having 14-1 ponies passed in the same way as 14 hand ponies are now passed as 13·3. This is an argument that I cannot refute, as it is true. What we therefore want is to revise first, our present rules of measurement, in order, if possible, to prevent this anomaly occurring. By the present system, the I. P. A. Committee are authorised to appoint committees of measurement for approved tournaments, the names of these committees are submitted to the I. P. A. Committee, and at present on them rests the responsibility that persons expert in the art of measuring are appointed. The responsibility thus thrown on the committee is an invidious one; they cannot be expected to be judges of who are good measurers and who are not; some they have probably never seen nor even heard of. As a result of the present rules of measurement the number of tournaments have considerably increased. I would not discourage this by any means; the more tournaments held the higher will be the standard of the game. There is however a limit to all things, and there is hardly room in India for more stations to be selected where tournament can be held. I believe I am right in saying that the following stations have annual fixtures, viz., Rawalpindi, one of the frontier stations, Sialkote, Lahore, Umballa, Karachi, Quetta, Meerut, Lucknow, Simla, Naini Tal, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Calcutta, Mhow, Poona, Bombay, Madras, Ootacamund, Secunderabad, Bangalore, and, I think, Bolarum. Tournments at these stations have more or less become fixtures. I would therefore propose a procedure somewhat as follows :—

1. That no tournament where measuring is required be held under I. P. A. Rules at a station other than those fixed on at the annual general meeting.

2. All stations where tournaments are annually held be requested to submit to the Honorary Secretary, I. P. A., by (say) 15th February the names of those persons in their stations who they propose as "I. P. A., measures for the following season. These names will be submitted to the general meeting and balloted for in the usual way, and the selected names sent to the Honorary Secretary of all tournaments. Any person so selected will be qualified to measure for any tournament, irrespective for the station they belong to, and in the event of there being no 2nd I. P. A. measuerer present, the one present will be authorised to select a second person to assist him.

3. That any persons whose names have been approved by C. T. C. and W. I. T. C. as measurers may, if the I. P. A. Committee see fit, be appointed I. P. A. measurers in addition to those appointed under 2.

4. That in the event of no qualified measurers being present or available for certain tournaments, to be classified as first-class tournaments, such as the Inter-Regimental, Championship, Native Cavalry, British Infantry, &c., the Captains of all teams competing in such tournaments be authorised to measure ponies; not less than three to form a quorum, and no Captain to take part in the measurement of his own team's ponies. This however to have the approval of the I. P. A. Committee, to whom the names of Captains will be submitted.

5. That the classification of tournaments as first-class be decided on at the annual general meeting.

6. That as regard tournaments other than first-class, where no I. P. A. measurer is available, ponies may be measured and permitted to play as laid down in 4, but such certificates will only hold good for that tournament.

7. That as regards the measuring standards to be used, as inexperience in handling them often result in the correct height not being arrived at, I would advocate that none but a fixed upright be used in future. As regards (2) it may be argued that it is not known whether those whose names are annually submitted will be likely to be present the following season. This is true, and is of course a drawback, but so far as I can see it is the fairest way of selecting measurers. It places the responsibility of the selection of suitable measurers on the general meeting, and relieves the committee of having in a great many cases to approve of measurers they know nothing personally of. The numbers selected from each station may be fixed at four or six; surely it is possible to calculate on at least one or two of these being present during the following season. By (4) ponies that play in first-class tournaments can still get certificates, and in my opinion as much uniformity is likely to be obtained from measuring under the conditions therein laid down as under any others.

Provided uniformity can be obtained, it would seem that no objections can be brought forward to the raising of the height, beyond personal ones, and that of "vested interests" can be safeguarded by the height not being altered for three or four years, or any altered gradually. As regards what the actual height should be, whether 14 hands or 141, in the interests of all I am inclined not to go beyond 14 hands for the following reasons: (1) The higher you go, the closer you approach to thoroughbreds, the greater therefore will be the run on Australians. No Arab or C. B can compare in pace with an Australian thoroughbred. The field or supply will therefore be considerably narrowed, and the price consequently enhanced. The higher you go the closer you come to the height required for native cavalry; and I do not advocate poaching on their preserves, but would rely on that market to assist the supply with animals rejected for the ranks as undersized. At present C-B. ponies are seldom met with as the breeder breeds for the service. This supply of C-B ponies should therefore by degrees be increased.

The best way of course of obtaining uniformity in the height of polo ponies is to have an official measurer; unless, however, members are willing to pay a large annual subscription, his salary would be a prohibitive one for the I. P. A. Funds. The question was gone into by the I. P. A. Committee two years ago. If the C. T. C., appoint an official measurer, possibly some arrangement might be come to with them for his services to be available for measuring at certain stations, at certain times of the year, and as a contribution would of course have to be made towards his expenses, it would necessitate annual subscriptions from members of the I. P. A. being introduced.

As regards the best step to be taken to bring this subject forward, it is, of course, a question for the I. P. A. Committee, and I would venture to suggest that if intheir opinion the question should be re-opened, all clubs, members of the I. P. A. be asked for their opinion on the subject of (a) revising the rules of measurement; (b) raising the height. If it appears that the general feeling is in favor of either or both of these points, then the question can be brought up at the annual meeting, 1899, the I. P. A. Committee meanwhile framing the necessary draft rules. I would add that it is a question for consideration whether a wise step was taken in allowing racing certificates to be accepted as qualifying ponies for I P A certificates. The conditions under which ponies are measured for racing and polo respectively are so totally different that it is impossible to fix correctly what allowance should be given, and I doubt very much whether the acceptance of racing certificates has been of any advantage to the majority of players.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, A. Williams, one of the accused in the blackmailing case, was admitted to bail by order of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. A Parsi offered himself as a surety and was accepted.

In regard to the fine imposed upon Clive Durant for contempt of court, Mr. Sanders-Slater has issued the following notice to the appellant:—"Referring to his petition, dated 6th instant, Mr. Clive Durant is informed that the records and proceedings in his case have been called for by the High Court, and that the hearing will take place on or after the 28th July, 1898."

Durant has been discharged from St. George's Hospital, as it has been deemed advisable to postpone the operation he is to undergo until after the monsoon.

IN the French Chamber on July 7, M. Castelin brought forward his interpellation on the Dreyfus case. In reply, M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, declared that no reasons of public safety would induce him to keep an innocent man in prison, but he had absolute certainty of Dreyfus's guilt. It was resolved that the Minister's speech should be printed and posted throughout France at the public expense, and the interpellation was withdrawn.

THE "Asian" writes:—Though there is no falling off in the support of racing among soldiers the genus gentleman rider is rapidly becoming extinct. We do not suppose that in the whole of India at the present day there are more than half-a-dozen gentlemen that can with any pretensions claim to be jockeys. To what are we to attribute this falling off? On all sides we are told polo is responsible for the decadence, yet one would imagine that polo would develop the riding art. We would be glad of an exhaustive discussion on the antagonism between polo playing and race riding. It is not only that polo enthusiasts will not don silk, but one seldom sees a G. R. playing polo, or, indeed making a creditable show at the game.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 8.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE general regret expressed in this country that the gallant efforts made by the forces under General Shafter in the neighbourhood of Santiago were only partially successful and the recognition of the bravery exhibited by all ranks on the occasion is in striking contrast with the rather sneering comments of the Continental Press. This difference will not escape unnoticed on the other side of the Atlantic and should help to still further cement the bonds uniting the two nations. The temporary check experienced by the American Army, a check due not to want of courage on their part but to inadequate numbers and perhaps to some extent to a little rashness on the part of their leader was taken advantage of by the European enemies of the United States; but they have been obliged to change their tone since the news came of the annihilation of Admiral Cervera's fleet. Of the battle on shore we have had no complete connected and thoroughly intelligible account. Of the battle on sea there is one good account, that if the "New York Herald," which it will be remembered was the only journal able to give a firsthand description of the Naval fight in Manila Harbour. The first news of Sunday's engagement was to the effect that Admiral Sampson's fleet had entered Santiago Harbour and destroyed the Spanish warships. So far from this being the case the American squadron was taken by surprise when the Spaniards steamed out of the harbour in the hope it appears of catching their antagonists napping. The Commander of the United States vessels, Admiral Sampson, happened at the time to be six or seven miles away; and it was his misfortune to be out of the battle most of the time, his place as Commander being taken by Commodore Schley on board the Brooklyn, the fine vessels which represented the American Navy at the Spithead celebration a year ago. While the British nation unanimously or practically unanimously rejoice at the success of the Americans, it is impossible to read the story of the fight without feeling unfeigned admiration for the splendid heroism. I had almost written the splendid quixotism—of the Spaniards. No one seemingly recognises their valour more than the generous enemy before whose better gunnery training Admiral Cervera has fallen. When the Spanish commander was taken on board the Gloucester the commander of that vessel, Lieutenant Wainwright, grasped Admiral Cervera's hand saying "I congratulate, you Sir, on having made as gallant a fight as has ever been witnessed on Sea." It is pleasant to read of the interchange of courtesies, between the officers of the opposing forces—Lieutenant Hodson of Merrimac fame is full of the kindness with which he was treated while he remained a prisoner in Spanish hands—and it only increases the desire that if possible the war should be brought to an end without further bloodshed. Spain must see that it is hopeless to continue the unequal combat and she has more than avenged her honour. The Independence Day celebration was heightened in England as well as in the United States by the American naval victory. Admiral Sampson commenced his despatch as follows:—"The Fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Admiral Cervera's fleet." For writing in this strain he is severely taken too task by some of his Continental critics; but surely in the circumstances the expansiveness of the patriotic American sailor was excusable. The annual banquet of the American Colony on the 4th of July, was attended by an unusual number of distinguished Englishmen; the toast of the President was proposed for the first time in this country by one of our nation; and the speeches made by the English guests were full of fraternal sentiments. The speakers included the Earl of Kimberley, the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Dufferin, and Mr. James Bryce. Mr. Chauncey Depew on arrival in New York from Europe has strongly reasserted the existence of a widespread animosity in France towards the United States. The hostility of Continental nations he explains by race, commercial and dynastic interests. The only nation which does not share this alarm or fear American competition is he declares England. The English Statesmen whom he met all said "keep the Philippines; share with us China and the open ports of the East." Mr. Depew's conversion to the new Imperialism of the United States is said to be complete.

MR HOOLEY AND THE "BLACKMAILERS."

Some weeks ago the "Pall Mall Gazette" was deprived of the services by death of its city editor, Mr. Bartrick Baker. I forget the precise circumstances but some facts of a curious nature came out and if I am not mistaken no obituary notice appeared in the columns of the paper of whose staff he was a member. I cannot say that I was particularly astonished when on opening my "Pall Mall" on Monday I read of his alleged connexion with Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley of Risley Hall, Derbyshire; Papworth Hall, Cambridgeshire; and 33, Hill Street, Mayfair. In language of natural indignation the "Pall Mall" declares that since the death of Mr. Bartrick Baker it has discovered that he was the recipient of sums of money how much is not stated from Mr. Hooley, "either to write favourable notices of flotations or companies in which he (Mr. Hooley) was interested, or to refrain from commenting adversely upon them." No one for a moment supposes that the millionaire proprietor of the *Pall Mall*, (Mr. Astor), or the much-respected editor, (Sir Douglas Straight), would have countenanced any such transaction; and the paper is not likely to suffer by their action in making known the facts so far as they are acquainted with them. Mr. Hooley was promptly interviewed by one of the *Pall Mall's* contemporaries. "I cannot say" he is reported to have replied, "there are no grounds for the statement. There is a very clever mixture of fact in the article, very clever mixture indeed." "Did you" the interviewer pointedly inquired "corrupt Mr. Baker in his position on the *Pall Mall Gazette*?" Mr. Hooley declined to "answer anything like that" adding "Whatever happened between Mr. Baker and myself is over and the man is dead." The *Pall Mall* urges that in order to put a stop to the practices of unscrupulous promoters and dishonest journalists—the latter are almost solely of the gutter type—the Legislature should make it a criminal offence to give, either directly or indirectly, bribes, presents, or blackmailing payments with a view to obtaining favourable notices of companies or to avoid adverse criticism. There is a strong feeling growing up that legislation of this kind is needed, and if Mr. Hooley's examination in the Bankruptcy Court bears out the charges he has brought against "journalistic blackmailers" the demand will be immensely strengthened. But it ought not to be confined to suppressing this particular evil. There is an analogous practice, as some recent revelations as to hotel management have shown, that should be steraly dealt with at the same time. Mr. Hooley and his creditors met for the first time since his bankruptcy on Wednesday in the office of the Official Receiver. The usual statement as to the position of the debtor's affairs was made but it was necessarily incomplete, and it is by no means certain, that the creditors will get as much from the estate as they have been led in some quarters to expect. Mr. Hooley's solicitor, Mr. Beyfus, wished to obtain from Sir George Lewis, who represented amongst other interests those of the *Pall Mall*, an undertaking that journal would leave the debtor alone pending a thorough investigation of the matter. This undertaking Sir George Lewis did not give, and he availed himself of the opportunity to make some stringent remarks respecting what he called "the disgraceful transaction." The trustee appointed Mr. Basden was objected to at the meeting by some of the creditors and is more strongly objected to by the *Pall Mall* on the ground that he has been associated with Mr. Hooley as accountant of several of his companies and as a former director on the boards of two of them. As the meeting, was nearly unanimous in favour of Mr. Basden it seems rather unlikely that the Board of Trade will as is suggested veto the appointment. It is satisfactory to learn that notwithstanding the election of a trustee and a committee of inspection the Official Receiver says it will be his duty to carry on the investigation and he promises that this shall be of a searching character. An application on the part of the debtor for an allowance is to be disposed of by the trustee and committee. The public examination of the debtor which is to take place on the 27th instant, is awaited with some interest. Some of the accounts of Wednesday's meeting state that when Mr. Hooley entered the room he was received with applause. Mr. Hooley is to be congratulated on having such a friendly body of creditors. It is to be hoped for their sakes that the cheerfulness thus evinced by them will not suffer any diminution when Mr. Hooley's assets have been realised.

THE UZIELLI CASE.

Everybody is saying how lucky Dr. Collins convicted at the Old Bailey on Saturday for the man-slaughter of Mrs. Uzielli by means of an illegal operation was to have been tried by so lenient a judge as Mr. Justice Grantham and not by Mr. Justice Hawkins, who is a terror to a certain class of evil-doers. The jury for some reason impossible to explain except on the hypothesis, that their sympathies had been unduly aroused by seeing the prisoner fainting before them more than once, strongly recommended him to mercy. They more rationally added to their verdict a rider, styled by the presiding judge a very proper one, expressing their deep concern at and condemnation of the growing tendency on the part of a certain section of the community who, as proved by the evidence in this case, avail themselves of their marital rights but try to evade the responsibility arising therefrom. Mr. Justice Grantham sentenced the accused to seven year's penal servitude which though not as severe as perhaps might have been expected all things considered will it is to be hoped be a warning to others who are engaged in similar unlawful pursuits. That Collins is not the only fashionable abortionist with which London is afflicted is evinced by a curious story the *Times* relates. Soon after Collins's imprisonment a lady belonging to the "smart" set by whose support the accused was kept going after an exposure that would have crushed most men, was asked what she and

less, but in time it becomes tiresome when the enthusiast is perpetually inviting the public to participate in his impossible investigations.

MISS MARIE CORELLI.

Not satisfied with finally attacking the wicked critics and writing a novel which when it appears is according to her own anticipations to "excite the clergy of all denominations a good deal" the talented authoress of "the Sorrows of Satan" his been daring to say disrespectful things of those idols of the play-going public the members of "the Profession." She finds theatre-going disappointing for one reason because all our actors are mediocre. "Irving is an artistic student of things dramatic and poetic, but he is not a great histrion. Ellen Terry is nothing but a very graceful 'comedienne.' Forbes Robertson is, I suppose, our greatest rising actor, and I admire his voice and perfect elocution. But he never rouses me to the least emotion or enthusiasm." She has so poor an opinion of the stage that she would rather stay at home reading a favourite author than "see the most famous man that ever pretended to be what he is not, aided by grease-paint and footlight-glare." She is not one of that very numerous body who go to the play for objects not exclusively intellectual and without whose support our theatres I am afraid would be as deserted as a city Church on Sundays. I refer particularly to those who find threatres useful for killing time in a more or less cheerful way. Miss Corelli with her unbounded courage has the boldness when we have two actors who are Knight Bachelors to speak contemptuously of the actor's calling as well as of those who practise it. "Do you call acting an art?" She said to the interviewer, adding, "Well, I suppose it is, but you must own that it is on the lowest rung of the ladder. Even monkeys mimic men, and that is just all that actors do. The more they mimic, the cleverer the monkeys are. I like the real, true men; the imitations are irritating." Are our friends of the footlight going to tamely submit to this onslaught without a protest? Surely they will rise in their might and pour upon the head of their terrible critic some of those vials of wrath that were intended for Mr. Clement Scott's benefit but some how were evaded by that astute gentleman. The least they can do is to ask the Rede Lecturer to summon his brother and sister artists to attend an anti-Corelli demonstrtion on the boards of the Lyceum Theatre if the Senate House at Cambridge is not available for the purpose!

THE DEATH ROLL.

Several gaps have occurred in political circles this week by death. Mr. Charles Townshend Murdoch, M.P., was first elected as Conservative member for Reading in 1885. At the general election 1892 he was defeated by Mr. G. W. Palmer one of the sons of the founder of the great biscuit manufactory in that town. At the last general election Mr. Murdoch recovered the seat. If Mr. Palmer consents to be the Liberal candidate on this occasion he will unless the Conservatives bring forward an exceptionally strong man be returned. Mr. Murdoch was a partner in the banking firm of Messrs. Barclay, Ransom and Co., and took great interest in philanthropic work. Mr. John Henry Manners-Sutton who died on Tuesday was many years ago member for Mr. Gladstones old constituency, Newark. Mr. Hugh Fenwick Boyd, Q.C., who recently fought a spirted contest in Durham on behalf of the Liberals and who was taken ill on polling day, died on Tuesday at the early age of 46. He had not been lucky in his Parliamentary aspirations for he was an unsuccessful candidate for south-east Durham in 1886, his opponent on that occasion being the lamented Sir Henry Havelock-Allan. Mr. Richard Marsden Pankhurst, L. L. D., unsuccessfully contested one of the Manchester divisions in 1883; Rotherhithe in 1885 and Gorton in 1895. He was a Radical of a very advanced type and when he stood for Gorton three years ago he came forward as a Labour candidate. He ordinarily resided in Manchester where as a barrister he had an extensive practice, but the extreme not to say "faddist" views he maintained with so much energy must have stood against his career at the bar. The most that the Liberals could have done for him would have been to offer him a County Court Judgeship, though whether like the late Mr. Edmund Beales the Reformer he would have accepted such a position is doubtful. I have also to record the deaths of Lady Couch wife of Sir Richard Couch, member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; Sir John Scott a former colonial Governor of distinction; Major-General William Knox Leet, V. C., C. B.; Major-General William Henry Lowther; Major-General Greville; Dr. Cornelius Herz whose name was so prominently before the public not long ago in connexion with the efforts of the French Government to include him in the famous Panama Prosecutions; French Governments in these days seem to have a genius for sensational prosecutions—M. Buffet, one of the numerous body of ex-Premiers in France; Mr. William Narraway, General Manager of the London Joint Stock Bank; and Mr. Isaac Donnithorne Walker the well-known Harrow cricketer.

LITERARY STYLE.

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay Teachers' Association, the Rev. R. Scott lectured at the John Connon School, on Saturday evening, on "Literary Style." Mr. James Macdonald, the President of the Association, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. In the course of a brilliant and scholarly address occupying about an hour in delivery, Mr. Scott defined style in prose and poetry, describing the latter as "the embodiment of restrained and cultured emotion." He pointed out that English prose first became consciously possessed of style some three centuries ago, and he traced the ten epochs through which in that time style in English literature had passed, awarding to Burke the premier place in prose. John Ruskin was spoken of as the one solitary survivor of the tenth epoch—that of the early Victorian era, and it was remarked that literary style of to-day has no striking feature of novelty or promise of greatness. It is sufficient in the hands of a thousand writers for all ordinary purposes, but there is about it a depressing uniformity and very little vividness and power. The first requirement in literary style is a perfect command of language (not necessarily leading to diffuseness), and this could only be acquired by extensive reading, by knowing life in all its aspects, and by the possession of a good memory. This command of language enables a writer to use variety of expression, and to express the exact shade of meaning he intends to convey. The construction of the sentence is the next important feature of style. The ordinary sentences of a prose work should read like a brilliant polished conversation, and not till the end of the sentence should a full and complete statement have been made—unity must be the primary rule of every sentence. In a good style long and short sentences should alternate, and there should be pleasing variety in form. One essential quality of good style is clearness. As a perfect mirror reflects the face that is before it, or as a deep and tranquil lake bears the image of the overhanging cliff, so the style of a book should mirror the soul of its author. Clearness is however a quality of mind that cannot be communicated. Sir George Trevelyan aptly described Macaulay as one "every action of whose life was as clear as one of his own sentences." But while lucidity is incommunicable it can in no small measure be assisted by a perfect knowledge of the subject dealt with, by simplicity of structure and orderly arrangement of the sentences, by a preference for concrete as contrasted with abstract treatment, and by the apt use of illustrations. Various classes of style were then dealt with,—the narrative, the descriptive, the expository and the oratorical. The importance of philological study, especially of the bi-lingual origin of the English tongue, was emphasised, and various examples of the growth of our language were given. The lecturer urged that one great element in effectiveness in literature is to have one's audience and readers always in view, and another that response should be made to the demands of grace and beauty, in other words to Art. Eloquence like music appeals to the primal conditions of the soil; harmony of sense and sound was the Alpha of the founders of English literature, and it must be the Omega of the literary successors of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, and Burke.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 30th June, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	2,65,412	6,53,598	18,941	9,37,951
Increase				1,34,275

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

EGYPTIAN EXILES IN CEYLON.

In the House of Commons on July 1.

In reply to Mr. Davitt, Mr. Curzon said: Her Majesty's Government know no grounds upon which they could urge on the Egyptian Government a reconsideration of the decision at which the latter arrived last year in regard to the Egyptian exiles.

Sir W. Lawson: Arising out of that, may I ask whether it is considered by the Egyptian authorities that the return of Arabi will involve any political danger?—Mr. Curzon: No, sir. I cannot speak as to the actual chance of political danger, but it was undoubtedly on political grounds that the Egyptian Government arrived at their decision not to recommend the return of these exiles.

Mr. W. Redmond: May I ask whether it is the fact that the health of Arabi Pasha has become injured by the climate of Ceylon and, if so, whether any other place of detention might not be found for him?—Mr. Curzon: No, sir. I inquired into this matter very closely last year, thinking it of some importance. The facts which I ascertained did not bear out the impression which the question of the hon. member would suggest.—Mr. W. Redmond: Would there be any difficulty in transferring him to some other place of detention, if he so wishes it, where he would be equally safe?—Mr. Curzon: That is a question which is a little difficult for me to answer on the spur of the moment, as I think the hon. gentleman will see, but I do not think it is contemplated by Her Majesty's Government to remove any of these exiles from Ceylon.

BELLIGERENTS AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. Davitt asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the fact that Article IV. of the Suez Canal Convention stipulates that vessels of war belonging to belligerents shall not remain longer at Port Said than twenty-four hours except in cases of special distress, it was a breach of the regulations of such convention for one of the combatants in the present war to keep its warships at this port for a period of three or four days; whether, as it is also made incumbent upon such ships to make their transit through the canal with the least possible delay and without intermission, except such as the canal service may demand, this prolonged stay was also a contravention of the law and rules governing the service of the canal; and whether it was the Egyptian Government or Her Majesty's Government who was responsible for permitting this breach of neutrality.—Mr. Curzon: The provisions of the Suez Canal Convention to which the hon. member refers have never been brought into operation. The question of the duration of stay of foreign vessels at Port Said is one primarily for the decision of the Egyptian Government, and there has doubtless been good reason for the course adopted in this case.—Mr. Davitt: Can the right hon. gentleman state what that reason was?—Mr. Curzon: I am not in the immediate councils of the Egyptian Government so I cannot inform the hon. member.

Mr. Gibson Bowles: Did I understand the right hon. gentleman to say that the Convention of 1883 is not in actual operation?—Mr. Curzon: Yes; the hon. member did understand me to say so. (Laughter.)

PROTECTION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN SIAM.

Sir C. Dilke asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the withdrawal of protection from a British subject in the case of Siam and in similar cases rests wholly on the discretion of Her Majesty's representative on the spot; and whether there exist any public documents in which the principle which governs such cases is laid down.—Mr. Curzon: In any case of doubt Her Majesty's representative would certainly refer to the Secretary of State for instructions, as was done by Her Majesty's representative at Bangkok in the case of Mr. Lillie. There are no public documents such as are referred to in Question 2.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS INTO PERSIA.

In answer to Captain Grice Hutchinson, Mr. Curzon said: As my hon. friend will see, the prohibition of the import of arms into Persia can only be the act of the Persian Government. In the case of the other Governments possessing territories on or in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf—viz., the Government of India and the Turkish Government a similar prohibition exists, which it is also being enforced in their own territories by the Sultan of Muscat and the Sheikh of Bahrein. If, however, my hon. friend desires by his question to ask whether the prohibition enacted by the Persian Government is being equally enforced against arms of other than British origin, I may inform him that special inquiries have been made on the subject, and we learn by telegraph that the prohibition is universal, and that the import of foreign, no less than of British, arms has ceased.

THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT AND THE INDIAN FRONTIER WAR.

On July 4, Captain Donelan asked the Under-Secretary for War if he could state by whose orders the 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Regiment was withdrawn from the field force on the North-Western frontier of India, and why, and by whom was a court of inquiry into the matter refused; and whether any reparation will be made to this regiment for the stigma thus inflicted upon its reputation.—Mr. Brodrick: The General in command, on information conveyed to him, made a report on that regiment which on subsequent inquiry was found to be inaccurate. The regiment has been informed that the Commander-in-Chief is satisfied that a grave injustice was done to it, and the incident is closed.

Mr. T. M. Healy: Will the hon. gentleman give the name of the individual who cast the slur on these men?—Mr. Brodrick: The General is dead.

Captain Donelan: May I ask the hon. gentleman whether in view of the statement he has made, this regiment will be entitled to share in any decorations that may be granted in connexion with this campaign?—Mr. Brodrick: Yes; it will be treated like all other regiments that went to the front.

PLAGUE OFFICER AND SCHOOLMASTER.

On July 5, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the recent conduct of Lieutenant Rowcroft, a plague officer in the district of Satara, in assaulting Mr. A. Sohoni, a master in the Satara High School; whether he was aware that the ground of the assault was that Mr. Sohoni did not raise his hand sufficiently high in saluting the officer referred to; and whether, seeing that the assault had been admitted and was proved to have been unprovoked, the Government would take notice of this incident.—Lord G. Hamilton: I regret to say that it is the case that an assault was committed by Lieutenant Rowcroft, while employed on plague duty, upon a native schoolmaster at Satara, who was similarly employed. The assault consisted of Lieutenant Rowcroft boxing the school-master's ears on the ground that his manner towards him was studeously insolent. The Bombay Government have already taken notice of the incident by remanding Lieutenant Rowcroft to military duty. I understand that the matter is likely to be brought before a court of law. In the circumstances I do not at present propose to take any further action.

A ROMANCE OF THE WAR.

THE New York correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette," writing on June 21, says:—"One romance of this war with Spain has come to a happy ending. Evangelina Cisneros, the lovely Cuban girl who was rescued from the Recogidas Prison, in Havana, last October, by the agents of a New York newspaper, was married last week to Lieutenant Carlos E. Carbonnel, of General Fitzhugh Lee's Staff, one of those who took her from the foul prison. He saw her for the first time when her pale face was pressed against the prison window, behind the iron bars which his associates were sawing apart, the night when the first attempt to release her was made. It was in the last days of Weyler's rule in Havana, five months before the destruction of the Maine foreshadowed the war which is now in progress, that this girl was shut up in a prison reserved for abandoned women and negroes because she had sought to punish a Spanish officer who had attempted to humiliate her. Carbonnel was a banker in Havana, secretly in sympathy with the insurgents. To him the two agents of the New York newspaper applied for assistance. By him the wretched little house across a narrow street from the prison was rented. He bribed an old negress to convey a message to the prisoner. With the two men from New York he crossed the street on a frail ladder stretched from the roof of the little house to the roof of the goal, and stood on guard with a revolver in his hand while they sawed away at the iron bars. That night they were interrupted. The following night the work was finished; the girl was lifted out through the window, led along the shaking ladder-bridge, and driven away in a carriage at a furious rate. It was Carbonnel's carriage, and he was the driver. All the professional cab-drivers in Havana were compelled to give an account of themselves the next day, but no one suspected this young banker. It was at Carbonnel's home that Miss Cisneros remained in hiding for four days, until she could take passage on the regular steamer for this city, and when she passed along the street to the steamboat wharf, disguised as a sailor boy, Carbonnel was within a few feet of her, his hand grasping a revolver in the outer pocket of his coat. He remained in Havana for several months after her escape, but at the beginning of the war he came to this country (where he had been educated), became an American citizen, was commissioned by the President, and was assigned to to the Staff of General Lee, formerly Consul-General at Havana. Miss Cisneros was then a protegee of the widow of General John A. Logan, a soldier who served in the Senate for many years after the close of the Civil War. At the home of Mrs. Logan Lieutenant Carbonnel met again the beautiful girl whom he had first seen at the barred window of the foul prison in Havana, and, a few weeks later, while both were guests of the family of General Lee, rescuer and rescued agreed to become partners for life. The marriage was to take place at the end of the war, but after the lieutenant had joined his chief at the camp on the coast of Florida, he foresaw that the close of the war might not come speedily. Back he journeyed to Washington, and they were married in the neighbourring city of Baltimore."

THE GENERAL ASSAULT ON SANTIAGO.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

SPANISH FLEET DECIMATED.

ON the morning of Friday (July 1) the American forces under General Shafter began the attack on Santiago. The Spaniards fought stubbornly under cover. On Saturday, after desperate fighting, General Shafter had to retire from the captured positions to the hills near the sea, there to await reinforcements. The thermometer during the greater part of the day stood at 100 deg. in the shade, and was at one time as high as 107 deg. Poisonous insects of the under-growth stung the men as they advanced, and their flesh was torn by fences of barbed wire in front of the Spanish entrenchments. Great havoc was played among the American ranks by the guns landed from Admiral Cervera's fleet. Smokeless powder was used by the Spaniards, while black powder was used by the American artillery. The surgical staff at headquarters, after a careful estimate of the American losses in killed and wounded during the fighting round Santiago, puts them at 1700 at least. Of these about 150 were killed outright, or have succumbed to their wounds. The remainder of the wounded will probably recover. Considering that not more than 12,000 troops were engaged and not all these were actually under fire, the percentage of losses is very heavy, especially in officers. This is due mainly to the gallantry of the troops while advancing across open ground in the face of the very heavy Spanish fire. General Linares, who was in command at Santiago, has been badly wounded, and another Spanish officer, General Vara Rey killed. The Spanish losses are estimated at over 10.0 killed.

General Shafter wrote to the Spanish Commander on Sunday morning: "I shall be obliged, unless you surrender, to shell Santiago. Please inform the citizens of foreign countries and all women and children that they should leave the city before to-morrow morning." The Spanish Commander, General Toval, at two o'clock in the afternoon, replied: "It is my duty to say to you that this city will not surrender, and that I will inform the foreign Consuls and the inhabitants of the contents of your message."

General Shafter's despatch to Mr. Alger on the subject continues:—"The British, Portuguese, Chinese, and Norwegian Consuls have come to my line with Colonel Dorst. They ask if the non-combatants can occupy the town of Caney and the rail-road points, and ask until ten in the forenoon of the 5th before the city is fired on. They claim that there are between 15,000 and 20,000 people, many of them old, who will leave. They ask if I can supply them with food which I cannot do, for want of transportation to Caney, which is fifteen miles from my landing."

General Shafter then wrote to General Toval: "In consideration of the request of the Consular officers in your city for delay in carrying out my intention to fire on the city, and in the interest of the poor women and children who suffer very greatly by their hasty enforced departure from the city, I have the honour to announce that I will delay such action solely in their interest until noon on the 5th, proviving that during the interval your forces do not make any demonstration whatever upon my own."

General Shafter suffering from prostration, caused by the heat and work, while Generals Young, Wheeler, Hawkins, and Kent are all either wounded or sick.

The American Government have ordered reinforcements to the number of 15,000 to be transported to the Cuban coast. General Pando (who is severely wounded), with probably 8000 Spaniards and a considerable number of field guns, has evaded General Garcia, and entered Santiago, to reinforce the garrison there.

So far as any effective co-operation in the field goes, the Cuban insurgents have proved themselves already to be a very broken reed. But in regard to the barbarity of their methods a grim story is told by Mr. Hearst, the editor of the *New York Journal*, who is now himself outside Santiago. The speaker whose words he is quoting is one of his correspondents, who is also a Cuban insurgent.

"In the blockhouse where I was with you yesterday," he said, "we found this morning a few Spaniards. They were popping away, doing some damage and giving much trouble. I found a Spanish prisoner and told him to go to the blockhouse and tell those inside that the Americans were about to fire a dynamite gun at them and they had better surrender. Forty of them came out, and the Americans kindly turned them over to me for the Cubans. His eyes flashed. "And what did you do with them? He sniffed contemptuously. "We cut their heads off, of course."

The Governor of Illinois has announced his intention of appointing a negro to the command of a local regiment.

Early on Sunday morning Admiral Cervera decided that, rather than be caught like a rat in a trap in the harbour of Santiago, he would make a dash for the open see. The Merrimac proved no obstacle. He cleared the harbour, but in the running fight, which extended for sixty miles to the westward and lasted until two o'clock in the afternoon, his whole fleet was annihilated. Admiral Cervera, who was wounded in the arm, and 1200 men were taken prisoners, while 1200 men were killed. All of his four cruisers are ashore, and his two destroyers were sunk only a few miles from the harbour mouth. The Infanta Maria Teresa, Oquendo, and Vizcaya maintained the unequal combat against the American battleships for about twenty miles, when, apparently, they were beached by their commanders, burned, and blown up. The Cristobal Colon kept afloat for forty miles further, when she, too, was run ashore, and is reported to have struck her colours. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port. The American Admiral attributes the Spanish loss in men to gun-fire, explosions, and drowning. His victory has cost him but a single life and a couple of other casualties. Admiral Cervera surrendered to Lieutenant Morton and was taken on board the Gloucester.

According to accounts of the American naval officers and other eye-witnesses of the great naval battle forwarded by a "Daily News" correspondent, after the destruction of their fleet the Spanish sailors who swam from the burning ships were met by Cubans on the beech, who shot or mutilated them. Exhausted sailors turned back towards the advancing American boats, terrified, and pleading for mercy. Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, of the Gloucester (which vessel was formerly a well-known yacht), who sank the two destroyers, saw a Cuban shoot at an insensible Spaniard and take to a floating spar, and a fired a blank shot towards him. Captain Evans, of the Iowa, sent Marines ashore to guard against such atrocities, and to rescue the perishing. Captain Usher, of the Ericssen, who went to the aid of the Vizcaya, says:—

The American shells had torn holes through her 12-inch Harveyised stern, and her port armour-plates. Through them I could see naked men, bloody and gashed, rousing in the shell. Her guns had been left shotted, and were going off by themselves from the heat. But we took care and got alongside. Her decks and her sides were red hot. Two men, stark nude, were climbing down the davit-tackle, and as the ship rolled they would swing against the scorching side, then swing out and back again. I took 110 off the Vizcaya, all as bare as when they were born, and I know no worse sight than these naked men, with their blessed bodies exposed, swarming towards me. "Are you an officer?" I asked. "No," he answered; "only a mournful soldier." From none of the wounded came a whimper or a groan.

Others say that on the Almirante, Oquendo, and the Cristobal Colon, officers and men took pains to dress as for parade. All the crew of the Colon were in fine fresh clothes, even to their underwear. While the vessel was sinking they put on their best, and broke into the quartermasters's stores and filled their pockets with pies and cakes. The officers said they had not had a full meal in a week, but probable they were trying to arouse pity, as besides the pastries they had live cattle and chickens, but no money aboard. When the Colon surrendered her men were crying, "Viva los Americanos. Some of the sailors were so drunk that they had to be hoisted in a sling. The Spanish chaplains, surgeons, and officers would not assist in caring for their own wounded, but appeared to be taking things contentedly, not having expected to be alive.

The third officer of the Maria Teresa, who was captured with 450 men, says: "The Spanish ships were overwhelmed with the intensity of the American fire. We could not breathe, and were blinded with the fire. We knew from the first we had no chance of escape." The captain of the same vessel admits that preparations for the sortie had been in progress for four days, and that permission for a long voyage was made.

The *Daily News'* special correspondent off Santiago telegraphs that 450 Spanish prisoners on board the Harvard have attempted to capture the vessel. The officers and crew, however, were prepared, and the Spaniards were fired on, and a number killed and wounded. This restored order among them.

The destruction of the Spanish fleet was officially announced in Madrid on Tuesday by Senor Sagasta, and the news has been followed by an outburst of rage among the people. The Government are taking every precaution in view of disorders, and the Palace is strongly guarded. The *Daily News'* special correspondent telegraphs that the Cabinet has decided to continue the war, and that Admiral Camara is to be recalled with his fleet to defend the Spanish coasts. From other sources, however, it is stated that a cabinet crisis is impending, and that a peace government will, probably succeed to power.

Of Admiral Camara's squadron, which had been at Port Said since June 28, the destroyers were on July 6 sent back to Spain, while the remaining vessels, one battleship, one armoured cruiser, and seven miscellaneous cruisers, began the passage of the Suez Canal. Before this fleet can reach the Far East the fate of the Philippines will probably have been settled. If the American Government sends a squadron to European waters, and there is now no reason to prevent that course being taken, Admiral Camara will be between two American squadrons, each superior to his own.

The situation in the Philippine Islands has been modified by the arrival there of the first convoy of troops—3000 men—and ammunition. The second convoy of 3000 more troops is due at the end of this week, so that Admiral Dewey will by that time be in a position to take vigorous action. On the voyage to the Philippines from San Francisco of the first convoy a call was made at the Ladrone Islands, over which American sovereignty was declared, the Spanish Governor and the garrison (who were unaware that war had broken out) being carried away as prisoners.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 8.

ADMIRAL CERVERA'S fleet, which has lain so long in Santiago harbour, closely watched by Admiral Sampson, made a dash for liberty on Sunday morning, and was completely destroyed by the Americans. The American Admiral had not expected the movement; but the moment it came his ships were put in motion, observing, however, a formation and a position to permit of Admiral Cervera getting perfectly clear of the harbour. A naval action began with a tremendous fire from the Spanish ships, but it did little damage. The Americans pursued the Spanish fleet, and within four hours all was over. "None escaped." At three o'clock in the afternoon the last ship, the Christobal Colon, "had run ashore sixty miles west of Santiago, and has let down her colours." The American loss was one killed and two wounded. The enemy's loss was probably several hundred from gunfire, explosions, and drowning. Admiral Sampson has about thirteen hundred prisoners, including Admiral Cervera.

This sudden action on the part of Admiral Cervera was probably owing to American successes on land on Friday and Saturday. On those days the Americans made determined attacks upon Santiago and drove the Spaniards from the trenches. The fighting was desperate on both sides and the losses were heavy. The Americans in the battle on Friday lost at least 1,000 killed and wounded. The Spaniards lost 3,000. The Spanish corpses lay in unbroken lines in the trenches, occasionally two and three deep.

Admiral Dewey's first reinforcements have reached the Philippines. They captured the Ladrones Islands on the voyage, and left a detachment of troops there. The Spanish Governor and officials were taken prisoners and brought to Cavite.

A disaster of a most appalling character occurred early on Monday morning on the Atlantic, 60 miles off Sable Island, and 180 miles from Halifax. The French fast Transatlantic liner La Bourgogne, bound from New York to Havre, while sailing at a speed of 18 knots, ran, in a fog, into the Glasgow iron barque Cromartyshire, and almost immediately sank. Of the 723 persons on board, 515 were drowned—385 passengers and 182 officers and crew. The Cromartyshire was severely damaged, but was kept afloat her collision bouldheads. All the the officers of La Burgogne perished, except the purser, who, though taken down by the ship, rose to the surface, and was picked up. There were dreadful scenes of panic on board La Bourgogne after she struck and, even on the rafts and boats after she had gone down. Men fought for places, and drove back with merciless fury helpless women and children. Italians, steerage passengers, backed a women and children with knives in order to secure places on the rafts. The charges made against the French sailors of brutality, amounting to delibrate murder, are of the most shocking character.

The affairs of Mr. E. Terah Hooley were brought before a meeting of his creditors, held at the London Bankruptcy Court, on Wednesday. The Official Receiver stated that the gross liabilities were £1,549,07, of which £401,863 were expected to rank against assets valued at £374,080. There was a deficiency of £31,000. He had advised Mr. Hooley to refrain from making statements respecting payments he had made for certain considerations, and he asked the creditors also to abstain from putting questions on the matter. Sir George Lewis representing the "Pall Mall Gazette," said if Mr. Hooley had been afraid of the City editor he ought to have gone to the proprietor or director, and the disgraceful transaction would not have taken place. A trustee and a committee of investigation were appointed, and the public examination was fixed for 27th July.

The Queen travelled to Aldershot on Wednesday, and presented new colours to the recently formed battalion of the Coldstream Guards. On Thursday the Queen reviewed the troops of the Aldershot command.

Reuter's Pekin correspondent says, there are strong indications that the whole Pekin-Hankow Railway scheme, the concession for which was granted to a Franco-Belgian syndicate, is intended to give Russia, through France, a preponderating influence in China.

After lasting a week, the trial of Dr. William Maunsell Collins on an indictment charging him with the wilful murder of the wife of a London stockbroker, was concluded on Saturday at the Central Criminal Court. The jury found the accused guilty of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to mercy. Mr. Justice Grantham passed sentence of seven years' penal servitude.

In the House of Lords on June 30 the East India Loan Bill was put through its final stages. On July 1 Lord Wemyss moved the second reading of the Militia Ballot Law Amendment Bill, but withdrew his motion after a statement by Lord Lansdowne. On the 5th the London County Councils Allotments Bill was rejected by 87 to 25. The Aliens Bill was passed.—In the House of Commons on June 30 the Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill passed through Committee. On July 1 some Scottish votes in the Civil Service Estimates gave risen to discussion, but were agreed to. On the 4th Mr. Redmond moved a resolution demanding a remedy for the Irish taxation grievance. After a two day's debate the resolution was rejected by 283 to 144. Wednesdy's sitting was devoted to the Irish Local Government Bill.

Obituary.—Dr. Cornelius Herz; Mr. I. D. Walker, the Harrow cricketer; Sir John Scott, ex-Governor of Natal and British Guiana; Major-General W. K. Leet, V.C.; Major-General W. H. Lowther; Captain J. C. Pitman, R. N.; Mr. H. F. Boyd, Q.C.; Mr. R. M. Pankhurst, LL.D.

THE AUTHOR OF "THE SORROWS OF SATAN" CHEZ ELLE.

SOME OF MISS CORELLI'S OBITER DICTA.

THE first "authentic interview" with the author of "The Sorrows of Satan" (Miss Marie Corelli) appears in the July issue of the *Strand Magazine*. The interviewer is Mr. Arthur H. Lawrence, and his article is illustrated with various photographs, including one of the novelist and her pet dog "Czar" "in the lounge at the 'Royal'"—not the music-hall, but Woodhall Spa, in Lincolnshire.

"My favourite amusement? Music I think," said Miss Corelli. "It is the most impersonal of recreations. But for me it must be music in the open air, on the water, or in a quiet room. I do not like concerts, or large musical assemblies of any kind. The unexpected in music is music's greatest charm. I cannot bear to sit with a crowd of people all at a row were all sheep in pens, while we are waiting for the appearance of some gentleman in a white tie and tail-coat, who assures us that he is a 'Friar of Orders Grey'; or a lady in a low evening dress, who works her whole body and her whole song steadily towards the top note, and rests upon it with a thrilling scream. I do not call this sort of thing music at all. In fact, I dislike the trouble of concert-going as much as I dislike the bother and invarible disappointment of theatre-going."

"Then you find theatre-going disappointing?" "Most assuredly, it is not as if we had any great actors worth seeing. They are all mediocre. Irving is an artistic student of things dramatic and poetic, but he is not a great histrion. Ellen Terry is nothing but a very graceful 'comedienne.' Forbes Robertson is, I suppose, our greatest rising actor and I admire his voice and perfect elocution. But he never rouses me to the least emotion or enthusiasm. Do you really think," Miss Marie Corelli continued, "that there is any one on the stage worth going out to see on a cold night, for instance, when your own room, with its blazing fire and easy chairs, invites you to remain and read books full of beautiful thoughts and classic wis dom? I would rather stay at home with Camille Flammarion's latest volume or Clifford Harrison's admirable 'Notes on the Margin' essays, than see the most famous mime that ever pretended to be what he is not, aided by grease-paint and footlight-glare. Do you call it an art? Well, I suppose it is, but you must own that it is on the lowest rung of the ladder. Even monkeys mimic men, and that is just all that actors do. The more they mimic, the cleverer the monkeys are. I like the real, true men: the imitations are irritating!" With journalists Miss Corelli has long been at war. She says she is afraid her next novel will "excite the clergy of all denominations a good deal."

Soon after my visit (says Mr. Lawrence) the news came of Mr. Gladstone's death, and when discussing the personality of the great statesman at a subsequent visit, which I paid Miss Corelli during her short stay in town, I was exceedingly interested to find that, on various occasions, Mr. Gladstone called personally and without previous notice, on Miss Marie Corelli, much to her surprise; and while entertaining the veteran statesman at afternoon tea, during which he conversed with her on the subject of her work, she smilingly ventured to ask him, in the presence of one or two friends, why he had honoured her with a visit. The reply of the Grand Old Man was repeated to me by Miss Vyver, who was present on that occasion. "Because," said he, "I was curious to see for myself the personality of a young woman who could write so courageously and well, and in whose work I recognise a power working for good, and eminently calculated to sway the thoughts of the people. It is a wonderful gift you have—and I do not think you will abuse it. There is a magnetism in your pen which will influence many. Take care always to do your best, and never work in a hurry! As a woman you are pretty and good; as a writer, be brave and true." "Mr. G." was all life and animation during his visit, which lasted nearly three hours. The conversation touched on a very wide range of subjects, on all of which he displayed a wonderfully intimate knowledge, and everything he said evidently proved of the profoundest interest to Miss Marie Corelli, the value of his opinions being heightened by the characteristic earnestness with which his opinions were uttered. This was between three and four years ago, and his last words to the novelist were: "God bless you, my dear child. Be brave. You've got a great future before you. Don't lose heart on the way. Good-bye."

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE MORALS OF MODERN SOCIETY.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE COLLINS CASE.

AT the Central Criminal Court, on July 2, the trial of Dr. Collins, on the charge of the wilful murder of Mrs. Uzielli, came to an end.

The jury, after deliberating for a little over three-quarters of an hour, returned into court, finding the prisoner "Not guilty" of wilful murder, but "Guilty" of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

The foreman of the jury (handing a paper to Mr. Justice Grantham). We desire to add this rider.

Mr. Justice Grantham read the rider, which was as follows:—"The jury wish to express their deep concern at and condemnation of the growing tendency on the part of a certain section of the community who, as proved by the evidence in this case, avail themselves of their marital rights but try to evade the responsibility arising therefrom."

Mr. Justice Grantham (to the jury), I thank you. It is a very proper rider.

The prisoner, being asked whether he wished to say anything, said he never did anything unlawful to this poor lady or that could have caused her death. If she had been his own wife, child, or sister he could not have treated her with greater kindness, attention, or skill, and he was sure that if she were alive she would say the same herself.

Mr. Justice Grantham and the prisoner had been previously convicted of forgery, but for some ground unknown to himself he was not sentenced to any punishment. Had the prisoner been punished then he would probably have been saved from standing in the position in which he now was. He was not going to punish him for that. He had only to award the least sentence which was commensurate with the crime of which the prisoner had now been found guilty. He sentenced the prisoner to seven years' penal servitude.

The prisoner, on hearing the sentence, fainted, and was carried from the dock by the warders.

In the course of a remarkable leader on the trial and verdict of Dr. Collins the *Times* of July 4 said:—

The conviction of Dr. Collins for the manslaughter of Mrs. Uzielli by means of an illegal operation, and the circumstances of the case as they can be read between the lines of the evidence, throw a lurid light upon some of the consequences of modern luxury, and upon some of the standards of morality which are accepted in certain circles of modern life. Collins had been surgeon to a distinguished regiment, and on retiring from the service, he commenced medical practice in London with the introductions and the prestige which his former position would naturally afford. It is well known that such advantages are apt to carry with them corresponding temptations; and that any man possessing them is almost certain to be approached, before very long, by women who desire to escape from the troubles and the responsibilities of maternity. The first step in the direction of yielding to such importunities is as easy as any other descent towards crime, and is scarcely less certain in its consequences. Collins became known by common report, after a time, as the favourite doctor of a particular set of women, some of them of high rank, most of them aspiring to be "smart." The grounds of his popularity were more than suspected, but his secret, if he had one, was actually known only to a few, and his career appeared to be successful and fortunate. All at once, he was charged with having committed forgery; and presently a very ugly story was disclosed. He had been in attendance upon a gentleman of considerable wealth, a personal friend of his own, whose illness was described as being of a dangerous character, and of whose recovery Collins is said to have given little hope. Some relatives intervened, Collins was replaced by another doctor, the change was fortunate in its effects, and the patient was restored to health. Soon afterwards certain acceptances for large sums were presented to this gentleman, and he declared them to be forgeries they had been negotiated by Collins, or were in some way brought home to him, and he was arrested and put upon his trial. He pleaded guilty; but had the good fortune to be tried before a judge who thought it not improper to exempt him from punishment, and who simply ordered him to come up for judgment if called upon. In due course, the conviction for felony was reported to the General Medical Council and that body in pursuance of the Medical Act of 1858, removed Collins's name from the Medical Register, and he was deprived of the legal status of a medical practitioner. He could no longer give medical evidence in a court of law, or recover charges for medical attendance or sign valid medical certificates, in relation either to death or to any other contingency; but he retained his degree of Doctor of Medicine of which his university had no power to deprive him, and it was believed that he continued to practise on the same lines as before. He retained some patients, at least of his clientele, and he was able to find accommodating practitioners who consented to give certificates of the cause of death in cases which he had attended.

In the summer of 1895 one of these cases attracted a good deal of public attention. The patient was a widow lady on whose body an inquest was held on July 8 before the coroner for West London, and who was shown to have been enceinte, and to have died from the effects of premature delivery. Dr. Collins had attended her, and the certificate of the cause of death, which did not reveal the true cause as shown by post-mortem examination, was given by a medical man who had only been brought in when the fatal termination was manifestly impending. There was nothing to show that Collins had acted wrongfully in the matter, and the only issue was as to the failure to render the police observant of his proceedings, which continued to be of the usual character until the death of Mrs. Uzielli. In the meanwhile, although supposed to be in large practice, he was not prosperous in a pecuniary sense, and was compelled to become bankrupt. It was believed that his considerable gains were heavily taxed in order to purchase the silence of people who could have given evidence against him. . . With regard to the unfortunate Mrs. Uzielli . . . the post-mortem examination showed that a lacerated wound had been accidently inflicted, and that this had afforded entrance to some of the pathogenetic microbes which are now known to be the ordinary causes of septic inflammation . . . Perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the case has been the "recommendation to mercy" of the jury. There are crimes which

DINNER TO MR. F. C. DANVERS.

THE complimentary dinner given to Mr. F. C Danvers, late Registrar and Superintendent of Records at the India Office, on his retirement from the public service from the 1st instant, was held at the Civil Service Co-operative Stores, in the Haymarket, on June 30. Forty members of the India Office sat down to the table, the company including Mr. E. Grant Burls, Director-General of Stores (in the chair), Sir William Lee Warner, K.C.S.I., Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., Mr. E.R. Cave-Browne, C.S.I., Accountant-General; Mr. Edmund Neel, C.I.E., Mr. A. N. Wollaston, C.I.E., Mr. C. Tawney, C.I.E., and Mr. Trevor, Director of Funds. After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Grant Burls proposed the special toast of the evening in an eloquent and whitty speech, which was received with great cheering. But the speech of that evening was Mr. Danvers's reply, which was so interesting an account of some telling statistics he introduced into it that we must give a brief abstract of it.

In acknowledging the toast, Mr. Danvers said: Whilst truly grateful for the kind and flattering remarks with which the chairman had introduced that toast, he regretted that he could not entirely agree with them. His work, he believed was good and would stand the test of time, but he could only look upon himself as a failure, since he had not attained to the height of his ambition; he may have aimed too high, but the result was undoubted failure. After remarking that he was brought up as an engineer and was never by inclination suited for desk work, Mr. Danvers gave a sketch of his official career, and remarked that after being for twenty-four years in the Public Works Department, in which he reached the position of Assistant, he was suddenly transferred to the Revenue Department and perceiving no prospect of being promoted to the secretaryship of that department he set to work and succeeded in forming a new Department of Registry and Records, to which he was appointed as chief in 1884. This appointment, however, carried with it no increase of salary, but only additional work and responsibility. He could not have succeeded in his new work but for the able assistance he received from the several members of his staff, amongst whom he specially mentioned Messrs. Rowlands, Morgan, and Foster. With regard to his retirement, Mr. Danvers fully approved of compulsory retire at a certain age. He agreed with Napoleon that no man was necessary, and that though one might be missed for a short time, his place was soon filled up, since, as a general rule, a man could only make his value felt by his presence. Mr. Danvers next gave some facts with regard to the progress made in India during the forty-five and a-half years he had been in the service, and remarked that no one could do otherwise than feel a certain amount of pride in having been associated—in however a humble degree—in the progress of such marvellous development. These results were as follows:—Increase in the area of British possessions in India, over 200,000 square miles, population, from 145,000,000 to 221,000,000; revenue, from Rx. 28,000,000 to Rx. 98,000,000; of public debt, from Rx. 51,253,000 to Rx. 225,000,000; imports, from Rx. 17,250,000 to Rx. 89,500,000; exports, from Rx. 21,000,000 to Rx. 153,500,000; shipping, from 1,750,000 tons to 8,250,000 tons—in the former year (1852) 89 per cent of the shipping was British whilst in 1891, 87 per cent was British; increase of land revenue, from Rx. 15,333,333½ to Rx. 26,500,000; railways open in 1853, nil; in 1897, 20,114 miles which had been constructed at an outlay of Rx.251,000,000 which yielded a gross revenue of Rx. 20,300,000, and carried 100,000,000 passengers; telegraphs open 82 miles, increased to 46,374 miles of line and 142,525 miles of wire. The total revenue from public works now amounts to about Rx.30,000,000. Of the Rx. 98,000,000 of revenue Mr. Danvers observed that only Rx.29,000,000 was actual taxation, giving, as was recently remarked by Sir H. Fowler in the House of Commons an average taxation at the present rate of exchange, of 1s 9d. per head. Mr. Danvers next alluded to the marvellous progress of education in India during the period of his service, which was without parallel in the whole world; and he brought his statistical remarks to an end by observing that, whereas, when he first entered the service it took thirty-nine days for letters to come from Bombay, they now arrived within sixteen days. In conclusion Mr. Danvers welcomed his successor (Mr. Wollaston), and, whilst offering his sympathies to Mr. Rowlands for not having secured the appointment, he assured Mr. Wollaston that he would find in himself at the head of a most efficient staff who, he was assured would give him as much loyal support as he had himself received from them, and he felt certain that with Mr. Wollaston at its head the department would lose nothing of its former importance and efficiency.

The proceedings concluded with a number of songs, glees and solos, and recitations given by members of the India Office staff, the glees sung by Messrs. Hall, Foster, and Morgan, and the recitations given by Messrs. Herbert and Rowlands receiving especial applause.

LOSS OF A FRENCH LINER.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A TERRIBLE disaster at sea occurred early on Monday morning July 4 in the Atlantic, the news only reaching London on Wednesday afternoon. The French Atlantic liner La Bourgogne came into collision during a dense fog with a British ship, the Cromartyshire, of Glasgow, and sank within a few minutes. There are supposed to have been 726 persons on board, nearly 500 of them passengers, over 500 are believed to be drowned. The Cromartyshire, which is a good deal damaged, was towed into Halifax, Nova Scotia. As she is a small vessel to have sauk so large a liner as La Bourgogne, there is a theory that another ship was in the collision and also sank. Terrible stories of panic are told by surviving passengers, who attribute to some of the French crew conduct of the most inhuman description towards men and women struggling for life.

La Bourgogne, which left New York last Saturday, was one of the largest steamers of the line. She was commanded by Captain Deloncle, and was of 7,795 tons burden. She was built in 1885. The Cromartyshire is a British barque of 1,554 tons, owned in Glasgow.

The Bourgogne sank in ten minutes. Mrs. Lacasse, the only lady among the survivors, was saved by her husband. Mrs. Henderson, the wife of the captain of the Cromartyshire, who was on board the ship with her two children, say that many of the foreigners fought for place in the boats, but ample opportunity was offered for the rescue of some at least of the women and children. Nearly all the first-class passengers were lost, the saved being mostly steerage passengers and members of the crew. Mrs. Lacasse says the officers on the Bourgogne bravely remained at their posts. The purser went down with the vessel but, being a strong swimmer, he managed to save himself.

Professor Lacasse is of opinion that there was a third vessel in the collision.

One of the Bourgogne's passengers states that the officers of the liner displayed great heroism. Captain Deloncle stood on the forward bridge to the last, refused to leave his post, and went down with the ship. The same passenger asserts, however, that the scenes which occurred on board the Bourgogne after she struck the Cromartyshire were of the most terrible description. The men fought for places in the boats, forcing the women and children back, and trampling upon them.

A number of women and children were in one boat, but not a hand was raised to assist in launching it, and the occupants were all drowned when the steamer sank.

Many Italians in the steerage flourished knives, driving back women and children to inevitable death. In the scenes on the water even greater brutality was exhibited, many of those who were endeavouring to climb on to the boats and rafts being forced back by fiends with knives and other weapons.

Christopher Brunen, a steerage passenger, states that not all the deaths were due to drowning. He saw one of the Bourgogne's sailors strike a passenger on the head with a bar, killing him, and the body dropped into the water.

One second-cabin passenger says that, while the crew interfered with the passengers and rendered it impossible for them to escape, the second officer was the only man who did anything to assist the terrified and helpless people. The other officers all seemed dazed, but he cut loose all the boats he could. "In fact," the passenger added, "all the boats launched were launched by this brave second officer. When last seen he was standing on deck with his hand on the rigging, going resignedly to certain death."

There were three Roman Catholic priests on board. When the ship began to sink they went about the decks giving absolution to those of their fellows.

Charles Liebra, a Frenchman, declared that he was thoroughly ashamed of his countrymen's conduct. He saw five women who were evidently quite exhausted clinging to the lifeline of a boat. The French sailors maliciously cut the lines, though the women were in no one's way, and they all sank.

One of the most important witnesses will be John Burge, who got into a boat with his aged mother before the ship sank. The sailors in the boat held him while they threw his mother into the water, and then they threw him out also. Five times they beat him with their oars and shoved him under the boat. He remained in the water a long time before he was rescued by a boat from the Cromartyshire.

Mrs. Henderson, wife of the captain of the Cromartyshire, had ample opportunities of interviewing the saved, and is convinced from what she has heard that no effort whatever was made to save the women.

The passengers by the Bourgogne comprised 85 first-cabbin, 125 second cabbin, and 296 steerage. The crew numbered 220, making the total number on board 726.

According to the latest returns 49 steerage passengers of the Bourgogne are reported saved, besides 108 of the crew, including the fourth engineer, M. Laisne and the second purser, Mr. Scott.

Fifty-four engineers and stokers, 27 stewards, cooks, and other servants, 23 sailors, and 61 passengers were saved in three boats and some rafts.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE QUESTIONS.

DRAWING-ROOM CEREMONY AND NO PRIEST

In the Probate Division on July 6, Sir Francis Jeune had before him the suit of 'Murphy v. The Attorney-General (Murphy cited).' Dr. Charles Oscar Murphy, in practice at Manchester, asked for a declaration that his marriage to Martha Price at Manchester, on Sept. 25, 1870, was lawful.

Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Priestly appeared for Dr. Murphy; Mr. Le Bas for Mrs. Murphy; and Sir R. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. Gwynne James for the Attorney-General.

Mr. Inderwick said there were some peculiar circumstances in the case. Dr. Murphy, a Roman Catholic, was born in Ireland, which country he left some years ago and came to Mancnestor where he had practised as a physician since 1850. He attended the church of the Jesuit Father at Manchester. In 1871 or 1872 a young woman, Martha Price was engaged by him as house-keeper and she remained in his service for some years. In the autumn of 1870, she then being about thirtby-one or thirty-two years of age, Dr. Murphy proposed marriage to her. He saw Father Birch, his clergyman, and asked him to make arrangements for the marriage. Father Birch pointed out that the marriage was not an advantageous one from Dr. Murphy's point of view, and advised him to reconsider the question. Dr. Murphy said he had decided to marry Martha Price, and that he had so promised her, In the meantime he talked the matter over with her, and they went down on their knees and pledged their troth that they would be faithful to each other, and would regard each other as husband and wife. Afterwards Dr. Murphy saw Father Birch, and told him what had taken place, and Father Birch said that would constitute a valid marriage. Dr. Murphy entirely believed in the statement, especially as subsequently other clergymen had considered the matter and had come to the same conclusion. Dr. and Mrs. Murphy received the Sacrament of Penance, and they had since lived together in the full belief that the marriage was valid, and they were recognised by the clergy as husband and wife. No registrar was present at any ceremony whatever, and in fact no marriage was performed in the church; but they accepted the statement which was made to them. Some time in 1882 a statement was made that Dr. Murphy was not married to Martha Price. He went to Father Birch to know what his position was. The matter was laid before Cardinal Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, and ultimately a certificate was issued of the marriage bearing the signature of the acting vicar, General Canon Sheehan, and the diocesan secretary, Monsignor Hill, and bearing the seal of the Bishop.

Sir R. Finlay said he understood there was no date of the issue on the certificate.

Mr. Inderwick said that was so. After the issuing of the certificate Dr. Murphy again fully believed that the marriage was valid, and he and Mrs. Murphy continued to live together. At a somewhat late date Dr. and Mrs. Murphy proposed to visit Rome, and for that purpose they desired to have a letter of recommendation which was given to all good Catholics in order that they might present themselves before his Holiness the Pope to receive the episcopal benediction. He made an application through the priest in the usual way, and there came back a letter, dated March 15, 1888, signed by the Bishop of Salford, and countersigned by Monsignor Hill, the same gentleman who signed the certificate. Lately this matter had been revived, and thereupon Dr. Murphy, for the purpose of setting himself right with his friends and his Church, advertised a copy of the marriage certificate. Fortunately there were no children. It was charged against Dr. Murphy that he has been living for years in concubinage, and he was advised that the only course he could take was to bring the matter before the court to determine whether it was a valid marriage.

Dr. Murphy was then called, and said he regarded the ceremony as a valid marriage. Father Birch said it was a valid marriage. Afterwards both he (witness) and Mrs. Murphy went to receive the Sacrament of Penance.

The President: Did Father Birch suggest any further ceremony? —No; I paid a fee of £5.

By Sir R. Finlay: It was in the drawing-room in his own house that they went on their knees and plighted their troth. No oath was taken; it was a mere statement.

Mrs. Martha Murphy gave corroborative evidence.

Monsignor Hill was called, and said that Dr. Murphy and the lady were regarded by the Catholic Church as being married. The certificate issued in 1882 was not dated.

Cardinal Vaughan said the certificate was not submitted to him, and he never heard of it. They would not recognise the document referred to as a proper certificate of marriage. Canon Sheehan, who issued the certificate, no doubt believed that these people were married. The marriage would be recognised as valid by the Church, but not as a lawful marriage. He would not have given such a certificate under such circumstances.

His lordship, while believing that the parties had acted in a bona-fide manner, came to the conclusion that the marriage was not a legal one, and he rejected the the prayer of the petition.

SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS-WYNN'S DIVORCE SUIT.

In the Divorce Division, on July 6, Sir Francis Jeune had before him the petition of Sir Herbert Lloyd Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bart., of Wynnstay, in the county of Denbigh, for a divorce from his wife, Louise Alexandra, Lady Williams-Wynn, on the ground of her alleged adultery with Mr. Ernest Murray Lucas and with Captain William Hall.

Sir E. Clarke, Q.C. (with whom were Mr. H. B. Deane, Q.C., and Mr. Priestley), who appeared for the petitioner, said that the case was a painful one. The parties were married in 1884, and there had been three children. Down to 1896 Sir Watkin Wynn had no serious cause to complain of his wife's conduct with regard to other men. In that year he became ill. A doctor was called in and he attended both husband and wife.

His Lordship said he did not think it was necessary to bring forward any more evidence than was necessary.

Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., said he appeared for Lady Williams-Wynn, and did not contest the case.

His Lordship: If that is so you need only confine your case to the narrowest possible letter.

Sir E. Clarke said he would put in a statement made in writing with regard to Lucas. If his lordship thought this case made out he would not occupy the time of the court as to the second correspondent.

The Petitioner said he was married to the respondent on Aug. 26, 1884, at the Parish Church of Ruabon. He lived with her until there was some unhappiness in June, 1896. He was taken ill, and he consulted Dr. Williams.

His Lordship: Is it necessary to go into this?

Examination continued: They separated in 1897. He had known Mr. Lucas from the time he was at Cambridge, where they were together. He was a frequent visitor to the house, and at one time his private secretary. He got the letter (produced) from Mr. Lucas on May 27, 1897.

Mr. Deane said he did not propose to read it aloud. It was an admission about Lucas's conduct.

Sir E. Clarke said towards the end of the letter there was a sentence, "My first crime was in August," mentioning the place.

His Lordship said it was a letter of the clearest possible confession giving details.

By the Hon. A. Lyttelton (who appeared for the co-respondent) Lady Williams-Wynn had never made a confession to him.

Medical evidence having been given, and testimony as to admissions made.

His Lordship granted petitioner a decree nisi with costs and custody of the children. He also condemned Lady Williams-Wynn in costs it being stated that she had a large separate estate. Captain Hall was dismissed from the suit and Lady Williams-Wynn's cross petition was dismissed.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPRESS.

ALTHOUGH it has been known for some time past that the health of the Austrian Empress is not satisfactory, the following official announcement, made in Vienna, has created considerable excitement throughout Austria-Hungary:—"Her Majesty the Empress and Queen will go to the baths at Nauheim about the middle of July, to undergo the regular cure there. The august lady has for some time suffered from anæmia. This during the winter, was augmented by severe neuritis, to which must be added total sleeplessness, lasting for weeks. The final result was a moderate expansion of the heart. There is no cause for immediate concern if the patient keeps perfectly quiet, but the Empress's physicians agreed to advise the use of the baths of Nauheim, according to the method practised there, which is intended to strengthen the muscles of the heart." The Empress will be accompanied by her own physician, Dr. Kerzl, but will submit entirely to the treatment of the Nauheim specialist, Dr. Theodore Schott. This official communication will no doubt have a very depressing effect upon the forthcoming Jubilee celebrations. The Empress (the *Daily News'* Vienna correspondent says) has long had an armchair weighing-machine beside her bed, and daily checks her weight herself. She reduces or increases her nourishment accordingly. Now that the Emperor's anxiety has convinced her that she must consult men of science, she has promised to take more suitable food and to give up walking long distances. When Professor Nothnagel visited her at Cap Martin two years ago he found her half-starved, and, as he said, only fit to keep to her bed. Yet she was walking daily. She looked for some interest that might absorb her, and proposed to translate Shakspere's dramas into Greek. But this was considered arduous work and she was advised to resort to some lighter employment. She will now attempt to put on record the impressions received by her during her frequent travels by sea and land. The Imperial family have left Vienna together for Ischl, where the Empress will stay two weeks, preparing herself for the cure at Nauheim.

MADAME PATTI'S EARLY LIFE.

THERE is an interesting interview with Madame Adelina Patti in the Summer Number of the "Lady's Realm," in the course of which the Diva gives an account of her early days.

"You want to know what I was like as a child?" she will answer, says the writer in reply to a question. "Well, I'm told I was unlike most other little girls. My mother declared that my first cry had something musical—that singing came to me as naturally as to the birds of the air. Indeed, I could sing a number of little tunes long before I could speak plainly. My father and mother—they were both singers, and very fine singers, I can assure you—were so devoted to their 'Lina' they could not bear to leave me at home when they went to fulfil their evening's engagements at the theatre. So, when still a mere baby, I may be said to have begun my musical education. Through a hole in the curtains at the wings I would watch my parents during a performance, and very soon I learnt to immitate what I had heard and seen. When I was five or six years old, after being put to bed, I would just creep out again as soon as all was dark and mysterious in the house, and act over the scenes of the operas I knew. Now I was Norma, now Donna Anna, now Zerlina. And I would clap my hands loudly when pleased with myself, and throw bouquets at my little bare feet.

"I remember my joy when Mario and Grisi came to sign at the opera-house (all this took place in new York, you know, where I was born and bred), and how eagerly I longed for their appearance. I saved up my pocket-money to buy Grisi some flower; but Grisi was on other thoughts intent—she scarcely seemed to see my outstretched hands with the poor little posy of jessamine and camellias. Mario, who had a more tender nature, on seeing my rising tears, caught me in his arms, and, taking the disregarded flowers, vowed to keep them for ever for my sake! . . . Ah! I could you many stories of Alboni and Sontag, and of other bright stars of that sphere! . . . You don't wish me to wander away from my childhood days you say, just yet? Well—I what am I to tell you?"

"Of your first appearance in public?"—"That was when I was seven years old. Oh! an important personage I thought myself! Some misfortunes befell my parents in that year, and, grieving for them in my childish way, I suddenly realised that I might be able to help them. Puppa! I exclaimed, 'you just give a concert, I will sing! And you keep the dollars.' My father and mother were horified at first at the mere idea, but after a while they agreed to make the experiment. I was already known as the juvenile prodigy in New York, and people came in their dozens to Niblo's Gardens to hear me. Shy, was I? Oh, dear no! Though I was often nervous nowadays, I did'nt know then what fear meant. I insisted on my mother's braiding and arranging my hair as smartly as possible and powdering my small brown face. Pretty? Oh, no! But my eyes were enormous, and my lashes like brooms, so I've been told! Well, I cartseid to my audience, and I sang—just the airs I sing now, you must know, 'Ah! non giunge!' and 'Comin thro' the Rye.' The more they clapped the longer I trilled. My success was made . . . For years after that I appeared from time to time in public. Then, at fourteen years old, my voice failed, only to return two years later, when I made my debut on the opera stage in New York as Suria. . . ."

INVESTITURE AT WINDSOR.

THE Queen held a private Investiture on July 4, when Gen. Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart was introduced into Her Majesty's presence and invested with the Riband, Badge, and Star of a G.C.B. The following were then introduced into Her Majesty's presence with the like ceremony, when the Queen conferred upon them (except Sir Richard E. R. Martin, who is already a Knight Bachelor) the honour of Knighthood, and invested them with the Riband, Badge, and Star of a K.C.B.:—William Tennant Gairdner, Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Scotland, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Glasgow University; George Sidney de Burgh Edwardes, Local Government Board for Ireland (Civil); Spencer Walpole, Secretary to the General Post Office (Civil); Col. John William Wallington, late 4th Bn. Gloucestershire Regt.; Col. (Brig-Gen.) William Gustavus Nicholson, Deputy Adjutant-General Punjab Command; Col. William Hope Meiklejohn, Indian Army; Gen. Hugh Rowlands; Gen. John Lomax Hood Gordon, Indian Staff Corps, Member of Council of India; Gen. Stanley de Burgh Edwardes, Indian Army; Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Thomas Montagu-Douglas-Scott; Gen. John Davis, Commanding the Troops, Southern District; Major-Gen. Coleridge Grove, Military Secretary at Headquarters; Vice-Admiral Richard Edward Tracey, President of the Royal Naval College; Vice-Admiral Compton Edward Domvile, Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves; Major-Gen. Raymond Mercer, Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, Col. Sir Richard Edward Rowlay Martin (not to be knighted) (Civil); Kenneth Augustus Muir Mackenzie, Permanent Secretary of the Lord Chancellor's Office and Clerk of the Crown (Civil); the Hon. Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, Solicitor to the Treasury, Director of Public Prosecutions (Civil); Edward Leigh Pemberton, late Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Home Office (Civil); Kenelm Edward Digby, Under-Secretary of State, Home Office (Civil); John Murray (Civil); William Lee-Warner, Political Secretary, India Office, was introduced into Her Majesty's presence with the like ceremony, when the Queen was pleased to confer upon him the honour of Knighthood, and invested him with the Riband, Badge, and Star of a K.C.S.I. Walter Frederick Mieville was introduced with the like ceremony, receiving from Her Majesty the honour of Knighthood, and was invested with the Insignia of a K.C.M.G. The following were introduced in like manner, when Her Majesty conferred upon each of them the honour of Knighthood, and invested them with the Insignia of a K.C.I.E.:—Arthur Wilson, Esq, Legal Adviser and Solicitor, India Office; Col. Robert Warburton, Indian Staff Corps. Lt.-Col. Henry Lake Wells, R.E., was then introduced into the Royal presence and invested by Her Majesty with the Badge of a C.I.E.

TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

IT is rather interesting at this moment to compare German and British trade with the Philippines as illustrated by Consul Rawson Walker's report. The report, on the whole, is flattering to British trade, which far exceeds that of the whole of Continental Europe with the Philippines. Of the hardware trade we read, however:

Needless to mention, Germany continues to hold her own against all comers in the hardware department, and the finer prices have to be cut the firmer hold she gets on this trade.

The other reference to German success in trade are all indirectly flattering to Great Britain which still stands for quality, and apparently disdains the trade of the cheap Jack. The question for our traders, however, is whether they are not letting Germany throw the sprat that is to catch the whale. For example:

Small articles (sundry) all come from Germany, and are of the very cheapest description to suit the native consumers' pocket.

Of course, there is a policy in suiting the consumers' pocket. Again:—

Earthen and glassware demand calls for steady supplies the commoner quality emanating from Germany, and the better class frow the United Kingdom. British traders are too proud to cater to moderate purses. Thus, in paints and oils:—

Well-known English marks are conspicuous by their absence, owing to the fact that English manufacturers do not care to ship such low qualities as find consumption.

It is somewhat consoling, after all, to find that, where German trade is creeping in, the fact is due to British pride in the good name of British goods. But how far (asks the *Daily News*) is this a mere excuse for that want of enterprise and that want of adaptability to the needs of our customers of which the British manufacturer is so frequently accused?

THE Anglo-American Committee has been joined by four dukes—Westminister, Newcastle, Sutherland, and Marlborough—by Sir H. H. Fowler, Lord Ripon, and Sir George Trevelyan, Lord Loch, Lord Davey, Sir Robert Reid, Lord Rayleigh, Sir John Lubbock, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. J. W. Mellor, Q.C., Mr. Horace Plunkett, Lord Tennyson, Mr. Herbert Spencer, and Mr. Algernon Swinburne. Thirteen more Bishops, including the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, have also joined the Committee; fifty lord mayors or mayors, the heads of the two great Universities, and of all the great public schools, and the Agents-General of the great Colonies. The President of the Wesleyan Conference, and the Chairmen of the Baptist Union and Congregational Union are among the members. Literture has shown a keen interest in the movement, the new adherents including Mr. Leslie Stephen, Professor Decey, Sir Edwin Arnold, Sir Edward Russell, and Mr. Rider Haggard. From the first our greater artists have been eager to identify themselves with the committee, and the latest recruits include Sir W. B. Richmond, Mr. G. F. Watts, and Mr. Briton Riviere. Finance is also represented in the person of the Governor of the Bank of England.

THE Queen has approved of the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edward McCallum, R.E., C.M.G., Governor of Lagos, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Ponting Northcott to be a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Military Division), in recognition of services in the Protectorates adjoining the Colonies of Lagos and the Gold Coast respectively.

GOWNS OF MEN AND WOMEN.

WRITES Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper:—In the long ago our Saxon ancestors, equally with their women folk, wore gowns. The early Saxon called this garment a Gunna, while his Welsh contemporary spoke of it as Gwn. A little later there crept into our language the word cote, although a coat as we understand costume did not make its advent in the realms of fashion until the second half of the seventeeth century. But just as we of to-day use indifferently the terms frock, dress, costume, gown, so the Anglo-Saxon and Norman Danes spoke of their cotes, surcotes, and robes. When the Normans came over and polished our manners, and—as an attendant sequence—our costumes, they found the Roumaniseu British female wearing two tunics, the upper one shorter than the lower. A Bishop of Winchester describes a present he sends as a short gunna sewed in our manner. Female costume in the tenth century was classical in its simplicity. The women wore long, loose flowing skirts reaching to the feet, and a draped cote or upper garment. Chaucer, who died in 1400, when Henry IV. was king, frequently uses the word cote. In the Canterbury Tales he depicts the serjeant-at-law as wearing a medley cote, which, no doubt, means a coat of many colours, while the miller he describes as wearing "a whyte cote." It was in the fourteenth century that the word "gown" first came into use. An annonymous author, in no mild words, finds fault with the fashion of his days. He writes that the commons were besotted in excess of apparel, in wide surcoats reaching to their loyns; some in a garment reaching to their heels, close before and strowting out on the side, so that on the back they make men seem women, and these they call by a ridiculous name—gown." As early as the twelfth century women's cotes were made with trains and in the first quarter of the thirteenth century a bishop sadly moralises on their vanity for wearing trained cotes, some of which contained seven ells and a half.

Richard II. came to the throne in 1377, and the citizens of London appeared before him "in white and red gowns," the king's livery colours. Up to the time of Henry IV. women wore their gowns high to the neck, the collars fitting closely around the throat. But when Henry V. became king (1413), the mode slightly changed, and turnover collars and very short waists were favoured by fashionable dames. In an inventory taken in the eighth year of Henry VIII.'s reign, one entry gives "three yards of purple cloth of of gold tissue for a gown" for Queen Catherine of Arragon, while another entry for the same queen says that "thirteen yards of rich cloth of gold" were used, and yet another allows ten yards of damask silver to line a gown. . . . During the forty-five years that Elizabeth held sway and masterdom, fashion revelled in all sorts of whims and follies, but skirts were worn short, as, indeed, was an absolute necessity since the maiden queen favoured the farthingale, when circumference and not height was the extreme of feminine desire. Under Charles II. the farthingale vanished from the "elegante's" wardrobe. The gowns of the "beauties" of this Court were draped in airy elegance, and cut extremely low in front and over the shoulders. In the latter half of the sixteenth century the fashion for men to wear gowns began to decline, although as late as 1573, in the will of a country gentleman, we read that he bequeaths "unto my brother, Mr. William Sheney, my best black gowne garded and faced with velvet . . . Also I will unto my brother, Thomas Marcel, my new shepe coloured gowne, garded with velvet and faced with cony." And to a son he gives a third, and to another brother a fourth gown. But after this period gowns were chiefly worn by men of age and gravity, who regarded with disgust the doublets and padded hosen which displayed while disguising the "form divine" of the male biped. At the close of the seventeenth century the gown, which had fallen quite into disfavour, always excepting legal and official personages. With the advent of "Good Queen Anne," the farthingale again made its appearance, but this time under the name of hoop petticoat. These round balloon skirts, with multitudinous variations, continued the mode until the French Revolution made the imitation antique statues "the thing." Then clinging classical draperi held sway, a little later to be deposed by the modern bouffant gown, which in its turn has given way to the thousand and one fashions and follies of to-day.

REFORMERS REVENGERS AND MARTYRS.

THE Public Ownership Review (Socialist), Los Angeles, California writes:—There are two outbursts of mundane nature which seem to be very far apart, and yet they come from the same cramped corner of the human spirit. One is cultivated by the sonorous knights of social stagnation, and voiced by the press which speaks for wealth. This group never refers to the labour movement without shrieking, and in emergencies can only express its feelings by having a fit. Perhaps the editor-in-chief forms his ghoul when he merely received a tip from the gentlemen of wealth who own the papers and are not trained to the use of the pen and the literary emission of boiling rage. In that case the editors are not mad at all, but are writing for carrots. But whether or no, and be the source and the object what they may, here is the effect: They divide America in two. They make the rich hate, misunderstand, and fear the poor, and the poor despise, curse, and plot the destruction of the rich. They are the breeders on their side of that class venom which they revile the agitators for breeding on their side. Unhappily the records of the human race prove that all evil is not on the side of wealthy men and these rabid villain-masques of the press to echo their turgid and desperate forms of speech to play into their hands by stirring to the level of their truculent temper, and to co-operate with them by straining to arouse the same base passions in the community. These two groups have seemingly struck a hostile coalstion to hinder the mass of mentally balanced people from approaching an understanding, and to prevent the settlement of the social question by use of reason.

There is another sort of reformer not yet so well marked and known as these professional hate-makers, but members of the self-same craft. They are those who are always agonised in mind by the memory of comrades who have suffered martyrdom in the labour cause, and they usually imagine that they are in the van of living martyrs themselves. Every speech contains a lurid reference to Hazleton, Homestead, or the Chicago anarchists, to some enormous infliction of the capitalist courts. We could have said that the supremest duty of civilisation was to solve this labour question by the use of cool clear reason unmuddled by flashing defiance, and to leave the selection of martyrs and erection of the monuments until afterward. We did not know that when men were in a state of vengeful frenzy they could think or do anything sensibly or decently. But always rub every bad thing that has happend in, is the motto, and never let an old sore heal. We must frankly say that we do not see any respect in which the retributive state of mind of these imitation. Hebrew prophets is above the mind of the hate-breeding capitalist press-writers aforementioned, Revenge is not reform. If we sought to do so we could find some capitalists who have been "martyred" by labour in the evolutionary movement of capital. If reformers had more granite sense and less abnormal itch for tragic reform theatricals, there would be fewer martyrs and more reform victories.

We are approaching the final event in the tragedy of human life. Day dawns upon the people that they too have intelligence, that all this sifting of ability only robs them of a fraction of their mental strength, that they can leave the cerebellum level and pass upward to engage with the owners on their own ground, the ground of intellect. This will turn the scales of the world. It will be a day of vast revolution in human affairs when the many cease the use of their promiscuous hoofs and employ their heads. This day is already breaking. Why should the people be less in the hands of fanatics, than tennis balls between two sets of equally evil maniacs? It is because we hesitate to call things by their right names. If a man declares that he is on the side of the people we put him on the back and let him have full swing with whatever imbecility may fill his head. Perchance it annihilates the people's cause—but we must not complain for the annihilator has published that he is the people's friend. Trash and humbug! He is a fool who thinks he can enlist the people by their right names and put an end to their evil business. Then will the reform cause begin to grow, then will there come a hearty outburst of warm fellowship for better things, then will the better multitude begin the incomparable work of building anew the edifice of practical human relations. What is the sum of the whole matter? In modern times nothing great or successful can come out of stupidity. Insight wins. In whatever guise stupidity manifests itself let us expose and defeat it.

MR. JAGANNATHA SASTRI, a pleader in the Vizagapatam District, was suspended last July for a period of 2 years by the District Judge, on a representation made by the District Munsiff, on a charge of unprofessional conduct, in that he had not paid into the Court the money which his client had given him for that purpose. The case leing referred to the Madras High Court, Mr. N. Subramaniam, on behalf of the Pleader, argued the question of the suspension before the officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer. Their Lordships in delivering judgment expressed their extreme disapproval of the pleader's conduct, and observed that it was clearly his duty, on disovering that the money had not been paid into the Court, to have taken immediate steps in the matter, Instead of taking this course, the pleader had neglected to pay the money for a month after he had been formally called on for an explanation of his remiss conduct. It was impossible, their Lordships considered, to overlook the unprofessional conduct of the pleader, and they therefore commuted the suspensory period till the end of the current year, after which period the pleader would be at liberty to apply for the renewal of his sanad.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

OXFORD V. CAMBRIDGE.

AT Lord's, on July 2, Oxford beat Cambridge by nine wickets. According to "Wisden," Cambridge have won thirty-two matches to twenty-nine by Oxford. Only three matches in sixty-four years have been left unfinished and these were in 1827, 1844, and 1888, when rain each time prevented any definite issue from being reached. Scores:—

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr C J Burnup, b Lee	15	c Fox, b Lee	8
Mr A T Coode, c Fox, b Bosanquet	1	b Stocks	27
Mr H H Marriott, b Cuniffe	9	c Foster, b Cuniffe	16
Mr C E M Wilson, c Stocks, b Lee	115	c Stocks, b Cuniffe	10
Mr G L Jessop, c Bosanquet, b Cuniffe	8	st Fox, b Cuniffe	18
Mr T L Taylor, c Stocks, b Lee	70	c Stocks, b Lee	15
Mr G E Winter, c Champain, b Cuniffe	1	c Champain, b Cuniffe	13
Mr J H Stogdon, b Lee	4	run out	24
Mr H W de Zoete, l b w, b Lee	0	c Stocks, b Cuniffe	1
Mr A E Hind, c Fox, b Bosanquet	17	b Bosanquet	1
Mr H H B Hawkins, not out	16	not out	0
Byes 7, l-b 3, n b 9	19	Leg-byes 2, nb 5	7
Total	273	Total	140

OXFORD.

Mr F L Fane, c Stogdon, b Jessop	10	Mr G E Bromley-Martin, run out	16
Mr H D Bannon, run out	21	Mr E C Lee, b de Zoete	15
Mr F H B Champain, c Marriott, b Jessop	4	Mr HJT Bosanquet, not out	54
Mr F H E Cuniffe, c and b Jessop	33	Mr F W Stocks, b Stogden, c Jessop	21
Mr R W de Foster, c Hind, b Jessop	57	Mr R W Fox, b Jessop	32
Mr A Eccles, run out	109	Byes 15, n b 5	20
		Total	382

Second Innings.—Mr F L Fane, c Stogdon, b Hind, 6, Mr B D Bannon, not out, 21, Mr F H B Champain, not out, 24, no ball, 1, total, 52.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

CAMBRIDGE—First Innings.

	O	M	R	W
Cuniffe	49	16	94	3
Bosanquet	29	5	72	2
Stocks	33	15	57	0
Lee	25·3	15	31	5

Cuniffe bowled three and Stocks six no-balls

Second Innings.

Cuniffe	23	9	51	5
Lee	15	3	35	2
Stocks	9·3	5	18	1
Bosanquet	16	3	40	1

Cuniffe bowled five no balls.

OXFORD—First Innings.

Jessop	45·2	7	126	6
Winter	24	5	66	0
Hind	26	6	62	0
Hawkins	15	2	48	0
De Zoete	11	2	33	1
Burnup	1	0	7	0

Second Innings.

Jessop	6	2	12	0
Hind	6	2	17	1
Hawkins	2	0	15	0
De Zoete	1	0	7	0

Jessop bowled one no ball.

Umpires—W A J West and Phillips.

At Dewsbury, on July 1, Yorkshire defeated Leicestershire by an innings and 24 runs. Full score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mr C J B Wood, st Bairstow, b Rhodes	5	not out	21
Knight, c Bairstow, b Rhodes	17	c Bairstow, b Rhodes	2
Tomlin, b Wainwright	1	b Wainwright	7
Pougher, c Wainwright, b Rhodes	1	b Wainwright	2
Mr R Joyce, c Hirst, b Rhodes	1	b Wainwright	11
Brown, b Wainwright	6	c Wainwright, b Rhodes	2
Coe, st Bairstow, b Wainwright

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JULY 1.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The undermentioned Brevet Colonels, on completion of five years' service as regimental Lieutenant-Colonels, are placed on half-pay:—H H Crookenden, J R O Hewitt. The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels:—J S S Barker, vice Brevet Col H H Crookenden, F B Bunny, vice Brevet Col J R O Hewitt. The undermentioned Majors retire on retired pay:—J A Mackenzie Grieve, W A Urquhart. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—C W M Lane, on the Inspection Staff T E Carte, on augmentation F H Crampton, Instructor R M Academy E Pollock, from the Seconded List, on augmentation; H W Barlow, Assistant to be Director General of Ordnance Factories W R W James, from the Seconded List, vice S S Barker A V Briscoe, vice F B Bunny, A E A Butcher, on augmentation A L Carrol, vice J A Mackenzie Grieve C H S Vores, vice W A Urquhart. The undermentioned Captains are seconded:—E Bickford, for service as an Instructor, School of Gunnery 4 T Forestier Walker, for service on the Staff L H Parry, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery, F J S Cleeve, on the Indian Establishment whilst a student at the Staff College, Brevet Major A W Money, for service with a Native Mountain Battery in India, Capt A H Woodifield, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice L H Parry. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—L A Graham Clarke, on the Seconded List, F Lyon, vice T E Carte, E P Carter, on the Seconded List, H L Litngow vice E Bickford G H Sanders, on augmentation, M C P Ward vice G T Forestier Walker, W Jennings, vice F J S Cleeve St L M Moore, vice Brevet Major A W Money E R Phillips, from the Seconded List, on augmentation C F Rugge Price, vice A V Briscoe T G Tulloch, on the Seconded List, F L Alford, on the Seconded List W Arthy on the Seconded List, H W A Parker, from the Seconded List, vice A E Butcher H W A Christie, on the Seconded List, G N Cartwright, on augmentation, T G W Molony, vice A L Carroll, P T C Herbert, vice C H S Vores, Lieut T C Lloyd Thomas resigns his commission. Lieut H B Mackenzie is placed on the Seconded List for service with the local forces, New Zealand Lieut T M Luke is placed on the Seconded List for service with a native mountain battery in India. Lieut J Bellhouse is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—H W Newcome, C R Newman, D J Murch, J F A Higgins, E M Birch, W H C Pennard, S R Pike, R L Barton, H W Gardiner, A W Disney Roebuck, G L Butler A R G Begbie, K St G Kirke, E H E Oudlen, A B Rethell, F A Kemble, R T Hill, L S Rayley, F W Richey, G H W Bayley, D G Blois, J A P Robinson G N Dowson Scott, W D Alexander A C Russel Wade Rudkin, J3 Maidlow, C A Ker, and H T Belcher. The under-mentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the R M Academy to be Second Lieutenants:—F C C Ensor, vice A C Pitman promoted, H D B Bird, vice the Hon W D Sclater-Booth promoted, W V D Mathews, vice A C Russel, seconded, R G Thom on, vice F H Maude, seconded, H R Brancker, vice F M Rickard, seconded, A C Littlestle, vice J F Fisher, promoted, R A Anstruther, vice Hon M R C Ward, promoted, W G H Salmond, vice H B Roberts, promoted, C E G Sch otsky, vice J G M Watson, seconded, C R Pollard, vice E H Parsons, promoted, C F Holford, vice C E Stewart, promoted, H Karslake, vice R A C Wolesley, promoted, W F Parsons, vice C N Bazzard, seconded, J E Rich, vice B J M Locke, seconded, R F Lock, vice T C Lloyd-Thomas, resigned, T E P Wickham, vice H L Lithgow, promoted, J A D Langhorne, vice G H Sanders, promoted. A J Awdry, vice M C P Ward, promoted, H S K Snowdon, vice J G Rotton, promoted, A V Langton, vice C D R Watts, seconded. The undermentioned gentleman to be Second Lieutenants:—C H Browning, vice G B Mackenzie, seconded, F J A Mackworth, vice W Jennings, promoted, N R Davidson, vice St-L M Moore, promoted, H Clarke, F E Andrewes, C H Newcombe, A D Murray, G F Gretton, J R Colville, R G Maturin, and J W K Disley on augmentation.

Royal Engineers.—Brevet Col. R. M. Barklie, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay. Major F S Leslie to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col E H Barklie, E H Hemming to be Major, vice F S Leslie.

Memoranda—Major Gen H C Lewes, R A retires on retired pay, Col temporary Major General W Salmond, C B Deputy Adjutant General for Royal Engineers at Headquarters, to be Major General vice R G Woodthorpe, C B deceased. The undermentiyned officers retire on retired pay.—Lt Cols and Brevet Cols H Torkington half pay R A W A Eden half pay R A P K L Bower half pay R A Lt Col W H H Waters, M V O on vacating the appointment of Military Attache at St Petersburg, is placed on half pay

WAR OFFICER, PALL MALL, JULY 5.

Norfolk Regt—Lt Gen H J Buchanan, C B to be Colonel, vice Lt Gen and Hon Gen T E Knox C B deceased.

South Wales Borderers—Major Gen and Hon Lt Gen R T Glyn C B C M G, to be Colonel, vice Lt Gen and Hon Gen E Wodehouse, deceased

The Lancers—Lieut R F Bell to be Adjutant vice Lieut D J E Beale Browne, who has resigned that appointment

12th Lancers—Sec Lieut J N P Wood University candidate, from 7th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H H Piercy, r signed.

Royal Engineers—Lt Col R M Ruck is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health, Major C L Young to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice R M Ruck, Capt W M Hodder to be Major vice C L Young, Capt R A H L Mackenzie, from half pay, to be Captain, with precedence next below Capt H Bonham Carter, vice W M Hodder. The undermentioned Gentleman Cadets, from the R M Academy, to be Second Lieutenants:—P O G Usborne, H Evans, H C Smith-S F Newcombe, G F J Goldney, C F Birney, W J W Noble, and R E M Russell

Grenadier Guards—Lt Col and Col I J C Herbert, C B, C M G, retires on half-pay, Major E M S Crabbe to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Col I J Herbert, C B, C M G.

Coldstream Guards—Capt S Earle to be Regimental Adjutant, vice Capt H C S Stone, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—Sec Lieut C S Du Buisson (University candidate), from 1st V B Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt), to be Second Lieutenant, vice B H Hastie, promoted, Cap G G Whiffin to be Adjutant, vice Capt A F Sillem, whose period of service in that appointment has expired

Buff (East Kent Regt)—Capt H C de la Montagne Hill is seconded for service on the Staff

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut MacG Greer to be Captain, in succession to Major G F Ellison, who holds a Staff appointment. Sec Lieut G R Taylour to be Lieutenant, vice Mc-t Greer

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Sec Lieut H B G Macartney (University candidate), from 4th Norfolk Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut A H Sanders, appointed Adjutant, Lieut A V Jonnson to be Adjutant, vice Capt T R Mallock, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Norfolk Regt—Sec Lieut A L Hadow (Univ sity candidate) from 7th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Second Lieutenant, vice H R Dane, promoted

Lincolnshire Regt—Capt H E Wallter has resigned the appointment of Adjutant

Devonshire Regt—Capt R H Kirkwood is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers, Super Capt P G Elgood to be Captain, vice R H Kirkwood.

Cameronians (Scottish rifles)—Qmr and Hon Capt G B Wishart is placed on retired pay, Qmr Sergt T Finn to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon G B Wishart

East Surrey Regt—Lieut S H Duxbury is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut C E de V Beauclerk is seconded for service under the Foreign Office

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—Sec Lieut D H Greene to be Lieutenant, vice R S Vandeleur, promoted, Gent Cadet E A B Clive, from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice D H Greene

Gordon Highlanders—Capt F B McConnel, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay under Article 5/9, Royal Warrant, Aug 30, 1897

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Capt Sir H B Hill is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army

Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's own—Capt A G Ferguson is seconded for service on the Staff

Indian Staff Corps—The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List—J R Maretl, R Skinner, D J Skinner, D S O

Staff—Major Gen R M Jennings, C B, Bengal Cavalry, from the command of a Second Class District in India, to command a First Class District in India, vice Lieut Gen Sir A P Palmer, K C B, who has vacated that appointment Col R M Clifford, from Colonel on the staff in India to command a Second Class District in India and to have the temporary rank of Brigadier General while so employed, vice Major Gen R M Jennings, C B, Bengal Cavalry, Col A J F Reid, C B I S C, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army vice Col R M Clifford, Lt Col A G Churchill, from half pay, to be a Military Attache, vice Col F W Hemming, who has resigned that appointment

Army Chaplain Dept—The Rev H A Darnell, Chaplain to the Forces Second Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces First Class

Army Medical Staff—Bdge Surg Lt Col R de la Coar Corbett, M D, D S O, to be Surgeon Colonel, vice J Williamson, deceased. The undermentioned Surg Lt Col to be Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel—J C Dorman, vice J H Moore, promoted, G H Le Mottee, M D vice R de la C Corbett

Army Ordnance Dept—Capt H A Anley, the East Surrey Regt, Ordnance Officer Fourth Class, is appointed for permanent service under the provisions of Articles 3 and 13, Royal Warrant June 16, 1896, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and Hon Lt C G Spedding to be Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, With the honorary rank of Captain, vice Hon Capt J Lodeham, retired, Conductor J R Rendall, Army Ordnance Corps, to be Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Lieut, vice Hon Lieut C G Spedding.

Army Veterinary Dept—The undermentioned gentlemen to be Veterinary Lieutenants—H M Durrant, in succession to Vet Major J D Edwards, retired, G Conder, in succession to Vet Major B A W Powell, retired, A J Williams, in succession to Vet Major I Mathews, F R C V S, promoted.

Memoranda—Lt Gen H F Davies retired on retired pay. The undermentioned officers to be Major Genls—Col (Brigdr Genl in India) F A Cooke, commanding a Second Class Dist in India, vice E A Wood, C B, deceased, Col (temporary Major Genl) G de C Morton, C B, Adjutant General in India, vice G Hat hell, retired, Major and Brevet Lt Col T P B Tenan, D S O, the Royal Warwickshire Regt, is granted the local rank of Colonel whilst employed in Uganda. The undermentioned officers are granted the local rank of Lieut Col whilst employed in Uganda.—Major C S Martyr, D S O, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infy, Major A H Coles, D S O, retired pay, and Capt (temporary Major) J T Evatt, I S C, Qmr and Hon Lieut G H Hitching R E, is granted the honorary rank of Captain, Garrison Serg Major A Pratt to be Quartermaster in the Army, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Reserve of Officers—Capt J J Whit-head, 2nd Vol Bn the Manchester Regt, to be Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—F G Eyre to Magnificent, J de C Hamilton, to Hamillies June 30, Francis T Barr to Alexander N July 5, G W H Martin, to Victory, additional, for Inflexible N, R Nugent, to Royal Oak N, C F Gallett, to Vulcan N June 30.

Lieutenants—L C Cox, to Okdaw, on command June 30, W R G Petre and J Mann, to Vivid, for R N Barracks July 1, H G Monckton, to Rodney additional, for coastguard at Inverness July 23, F P Loder-Symonds, to Hebe, H F Dawson, to Thrush, W M Kerr, to Ringdove, A D M Cherry, to Boscawen, for Dolphin, J F Knox, to Australia, for Leda, W B Drury, to Hawke, A M H Phillips to Cæsar, F R Wood, to Royal Sovereign, K Kiddle, to Vulcan, S Collins, to Revenge, P B A Cooper, to Millbrook temporary, G D Jephson, to Wallaroo temporary, H P V Hickman, to Royalist temporary D A B Larking to Rattler, C R Nicholls, to Undaunted, B V Brooke, to Barfleur, L Menzies, to Plover, C P Ryan, to Iphigenia, H P Ritchie to Basilisk temporary, L A B Donaldson, to Doris, H W Longden, to Leander temporary June 30, A W Craig to Majestic 0 July 9, J W G Innes, 1 nt for service as Flag Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Sir C Domville July 5, B O F Phibbs, to Hibernia, as Flag Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Lord R L Crichton, to Gibraltar, I P Burton to Lunar, additional, for torpedo-boat dest oyers in reserve at Hong Kong, H E Sharp, to Lunet, as first, T Henderson, to Magdala, additional, for torpedo-boat in command, P G Bowne, to Eclipse, for Abyssinia July 4, E O Gladstone, to Majestic July 11, R L H Armstrong, to Melampus, for coastguard at Dundalk, W O Oliver, to Rodney, for coastguard at Frazerburgh, F S Shevelking, to Pembroke, for Dockyard Reserve July 26, S M Day a, R N R to Collingwood, for summer cruise July 8, G Duncan a, R N R, to Alexandra, C A Harvey a, R N R to Benbow July 5, F C U V Wentworth, to Vernon, as Senior Staff Officer, R I Parker to Mars T July 6.

Sub-Lieutenant—H V Dundas, to Nymphe July 4. A S Susmann to Rodney R A Rice to Collingwood H W W Hope to Melampus, J A Duncan to Howe for summer cruise July 9 H F Grant to Blake July 6.

Midshipman, R N R—E W Danson, to Resolution, for twelve months training as acting sub-lieutenant July 11.

Chief Engineers—D Peacock, to Vivid, additional, for sheldrake, July 2, H P Vining, for Rainbow undated

Engineers—J Murphy (a), to Howe, I R Roffey, to Victory, additional, for gunboats at Haslar; P D Martell, to Victory, for Fawn July 2

Assistant Engineers—W P Sillince, to Rodney, J J Kirwin, to Galatea A E Hyne, to Severn, J S Hare, Colossus, C J M Wallace, to Benbow, W R Parnall, to Rodney, H J Wickham, to Galatea, A J White, and L M Hobbs, to Australia.

A G Hall, and H W Grant, to Alexandra, W H Rosevere and W S Read, to Colossus, C de F Messervy, to Benbow, A E Ewart, to Melampus, T G Procter and A W Coleman, to Collingwood, for service during summer cruise, July 7.

A E Cook, to Howe, for service during summer cruise July, J C Talbot, P L Edmunds, E C Barlett. A W McKinlay, S G Misselbrook, A L Picton, H M Attwood, A E Shillcock, H E Wolfe, C Main, W C Longland, F F May, J F Bell, D Black, to Victory, supernumerary, G E Martin, W H Mitchell, J H G Hearn, J B Nicholson, J Hughes, T E F Lilburn, P Pollard G W Wood-house, J F Shaw, F C Fisher, J C M Boyle, G H White, F W Hamblin, B F Freeman, and W Begg, to Vivid supernumerary, G G Greeny, W H Mew, R S Penrce, T G Coomber, A Evans, J J Sargent, R B Davies, H W Portch, R G Jeffery, J S Walker, J H Harrison, C H Johnson, and W G G P Lumsden, to Pembroke, supernumerary July 1, last fifty-five probationary.

Surgeons.—F M May to Vivid additional July 1, but to be lent to Colossus from July 5, A Woolcombe to Galatea E D Macnamara to Severn. R Waterfield to Benbow S H Facey to Collingwood all for summer cruise July 5 G M'Gregor to Mosquito R S Bernard to Vernon July 4.

Chaplain.—The Rev T Stevenshaw to Furious July 6.

Assistant Paymasters.—C H Rowe to be secretary to Vice Domvile whist flying flag for summer cruise, E A Dennys and H S Measham, to Alexandra, as secretary's clerk for summer cruise July 5.

Gunner—R C Bunt, to Cambridge, supernumerary June 25

Boatswains—J Poich, to Wildfire, for signal station. T Broderick to Victory, additional

Carpenter—J Hallam, to Diadem July 19

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, June 23—Royal Marine Artillery—Capt E P Brittan to be Major, vice Pym, retired, Lieut H W Spurway to be Captain, vice Brittan

June 29—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Naval Instructor C M McShane, B A has been placed on the Retired List of his rank

June 30—The following promotions have been made:—Commanders—F S Pasley, R Cisparis A A C Galloway J P Casement, Hon A E Bethell, T P Walker F E E Brock H P Williams, to be Captains in Her Majesty's Fleet, Lieutenants—H J Gedge, G W H Martin, C W M Pfenderleath, R Nugent, F J Fergus A G Murray, G F Gillet, H T Hibbert, B J D Yelverton M Singer, C E E Carey, R Hudleston, W G Van Ingen, J H Robertson, C G Chapman, F G Eyre, S St J Farquhar, E F A Gaunt, S V Y de Horsey, R S P Hornby, M L F Kerr J L Clarke, J C Commanders in Her Majesty's Fleet Sub Lieutenants—E E Clarke, W B Drury, D A H Larking, P B A Cooper C R Nicholl, B V Brooke G D Jephson F P Loder Symonds R F Dawson, W M Lerr L Menzies, G P Ryan, R O L Owen, H F V Hickman, A M H Phillips, L A B Donaldson, H W Longden, F R Wood, K Kiddle, A D M Cherry, J F Knox, S Collins, to be Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet. The following gentlemen have been appointed Sub Lieut. viz:—T O N Thompson, C D Nicoll, C Kynaston, C K Borissow, W Dean G Morgan, V W Cornwell, H Biron, A W McKellar, R Capper W F Pollard, C E Irving B Barron G W Melsom J I Gall W Colbeck O B Whyte E B simpson Baikie, H G Staunton, E K May. The undermentioned Staff Engineer has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet:—A J Nye, W J Brown. In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of July 9, 1864. Feb 22 1870, and May 18, 1870, Fleet Paymr H A Scrivener has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub Lieut R W B Blacklin to be Lieutenant

July 4—In accordance with the provisions of Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Chaplain the Rev W Dickson, LL D, has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 25.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.

For Judgment.

236-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Girdhardas Jethabhai vs Nathoo Heerjee and others—Crawford B and Co

45-99-98—K J Mantri—Ebrahimbhoy Rajabbhoy vs Kermallybhoy Remoobhoy—Ardashir H and D

Postponed Long Causes.

62-98—Captain V—Ibrahim Yacoob Mattar vs Ebrahim Yacoob Karai—Na.u and H, for Consent Decree.

277-93—Mugaulal and R—Munickchand Kapurchand vs Rachappa Virappa Karajgy and others—Dikshit and D

371-97—Framjee and D—Hajee Ismail Hajee Dada and others vs Hashim Hajee Mahomed—Mugaulal and R

512-97—Ardasir H and D—Charoo Agnew Turner vs Karim Laljee—Wadia and G

437-96—Vadia and G—Kishorilal Mehtabrai vs Mehtabrai Pashottal and another—Tyabjee D and G

445 97 Framjee and D—Shapurjia Stephen Sobbagh vs Kastoorchand Abichand—Payne G and S

351-97—Ishankaker and K—Devcar n Kaya and others vs Rangee Mowjee and others—Payne G and S and R S Brown and Co

189-96—Matubhai and J—Parbhudas Hemchand vs Chunilal Hemchand and others—Edgelow and G—Chitnis M and M

470-97—In person—Ebrahim Khan Enoos Khan Goolkoorea vs Ayshabai and another—In person

651-97—Sorabjee and J—Crishnajee Arjoon vs Padmanabh Laxuman and others—Tyabjee D and Co

444-97—Payne G and S—Motilal Dayabhai vs Materam Mathuradas—Little and Co

530-96—James Peace—Hawabai and others vs Vorah Tajbhai Alibhai Nanu and H

77-97—Dikshit and D—Sitaram Atiaji Kulkarni vs Yemnabai and others—Sorabjee and J

Before the Hon Mr Justice STRACHEY.

For Judgment.

229-98—Hiralal M and M—Gordhandas Meghjee and others vs Rahimtoolla Ismail and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

450-2768-96—Crawford B and Co (for pauper)—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

451-2769-96—Crawford B and Co (for pauper)—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

137-81—Crawford B and Co—The Steam Ship Kasala Co Ld vs Steam Dewcurn Nanjee—Roughton and B

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the English Press and M Co Limited and Reduced—Wadia and G—The English Press and M Co Limited, Petitioners.

208-95—Roughton and B—The Fabrish Senitede Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co

Testamentary Suits.

13-95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M

2-95—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Atumram—M N Sacklatwalla

22-97—Mutubai and J—Bhowanishanker Huttonji and others vs Randas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYEBJI.

For Judgment

51-98—Jehangir and S—Peroshaw Khursetjee Parekh vs Manockjee Dossabhoy Watcha—Ardesir H and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Cause.

147-98—Smetham B and N—John Edward Smith Ranker vs Sebastian J de Souza

Postponed Long Causes.

539-96—Payne G and S—Natha Kerra vs Dhunbaijee and others—Wadia and G—Part heard.

123-97—Payne G and S—Visram Raisi and others vs The Hon Mr Fazulbhoy Visram and another—Crawford B and Co

137-97—Crawford B and Co—The B B and C I Ry Co vs Khan Bevial Maharaj.

497-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Ebrahim Cassum vs Sulleman Cassum—Payne G and S

498-97—Ardeshir H and D—Dhanjee Anundjee vs Dewjee Nageey and others—Matubhai and J

477-97—Ardasir H and D—Aboo Bucker Hajee Soomar vs Suleman Hajee Soomar—Payne G and S

231-96—Sorabjee and J—Narrandas Karra vs Chaturbhuj Merorjee and others—Hiralal M and M

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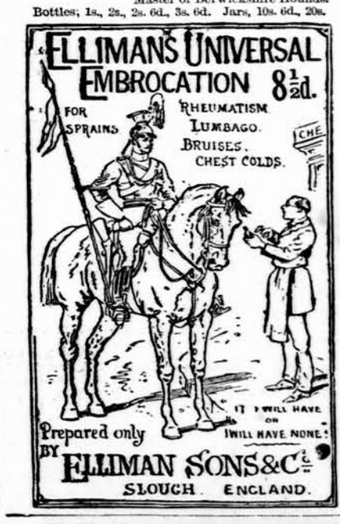

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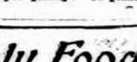

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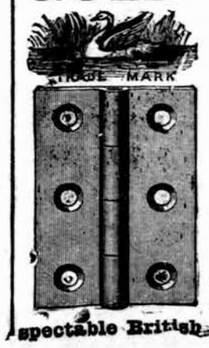

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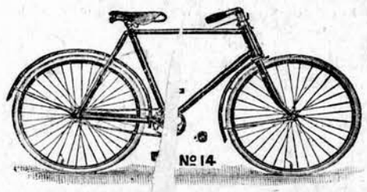

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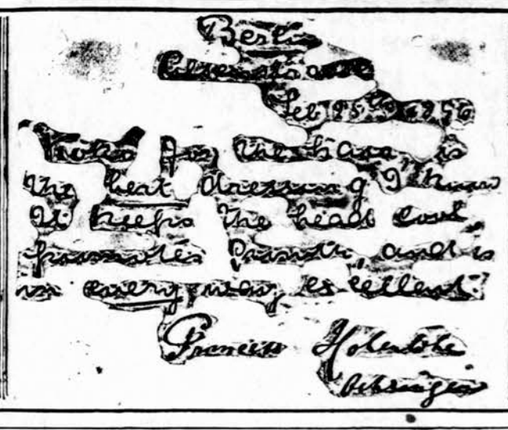

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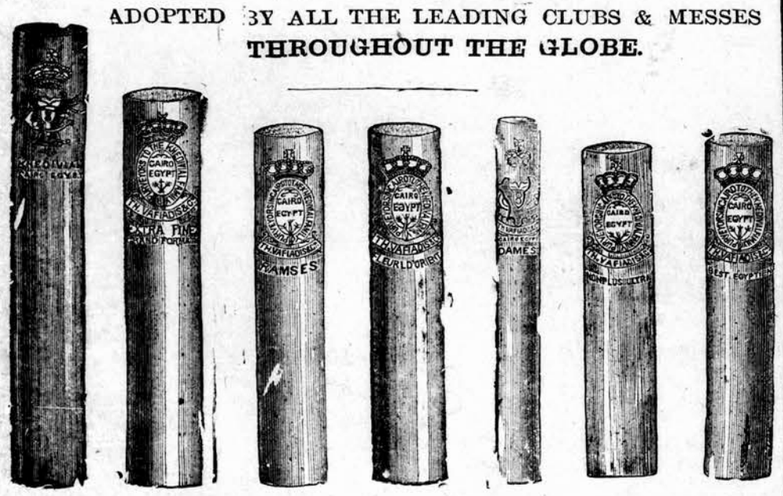

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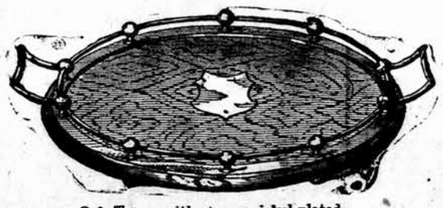

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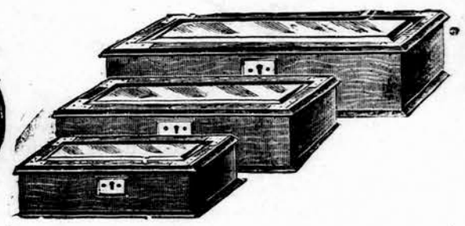

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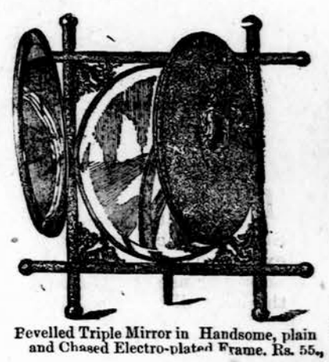

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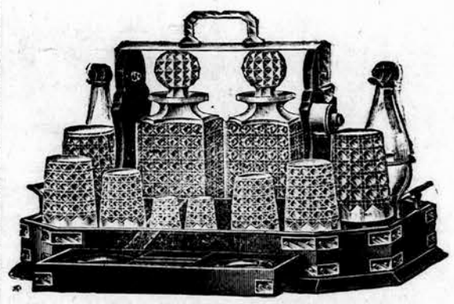

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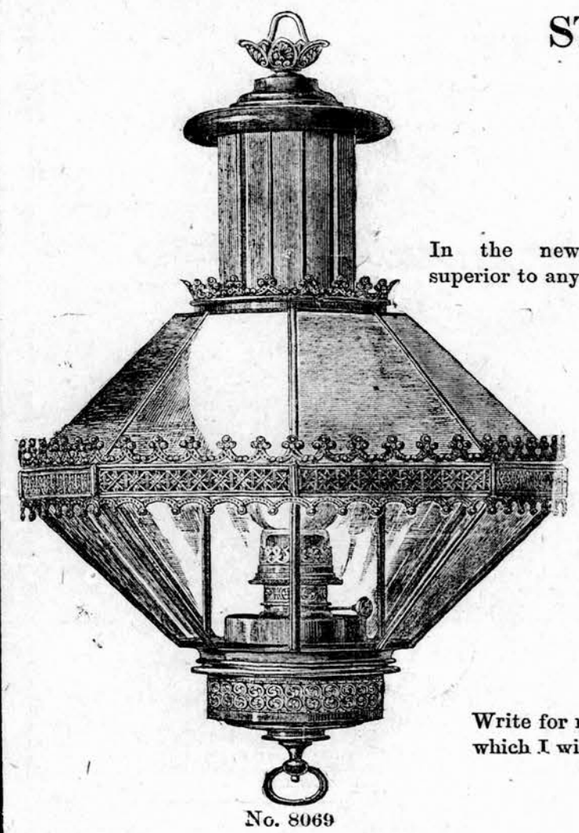

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